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URPHY and O'SULLIVAN—December 18, 1915, at the Church of St. Michael, Ashford, Middlesex, by the Very Rev. Martin W. Cave, P.P., Eboyana M. Musray, B.E., only son of the late Michael J. Murphy, of Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, Advocate of the High Court, of Matchelland, To Mador, second daughter of the late Jones O'Sullivan, of Midleton, Co. Cork.

DEATHS.

DAVIS—December 30, 2915, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel
J. Norman Davis, of Clondarragh, Foxrock,
Co. Dublin, in his seventy-eighth year; fortified by the rites of the: Holy Catholic Church,
R.I.P. Functal private.
DAWSON—December 31, 1915; at his residence, St.
Lawrence, Chapelizod, Whilam Symorn
Dawson, late Ordnance Survey, eldest son of
late James Dawson, C.E. Deeply regretted by
his sorrowing sons, relatives, and friends,
Functal at L.30 p.m. to-morrow (Monday) to
Chapelizod Churchyard.

BIARRIS. December 26, 1915, at Broxburn, Scot-

Chapelized Churchyard,

"HARRIS—December 26, 1915, at Broxburn Scotland, Mary, wife of the late Windam Harais,
Shankill, Co. Dublin. "Only till He come."

ROWE—December 31, 1915, at his residence, Market
square, Bagenalstown, Richard F. Rowe,
Funeral to Killeshin to-day (Sunday) at 11,
o'clock, Deeply regrested by his widow and
a large circle of friends.

ROLL OF HONOUR. ATKINSON—On Christmas Eve. 1915, at Alexandria, of enteric fever, Lieutenant (temporary Captain) John Broadwood Atkinson, 5th, att., Crowhill, Co. Armagh, aged 21 years.

BYMAHON—December 29, 1915, at No. 33 Clearing
Hospital, France, died of wounds received in
action on the night of 24th December, Second
Licutenant Paratics Stan, M'Manox, 8th Batt.
Royal Munster Fusiliers. Deeply regretted by
all ranks of his regiment.

IN MEMORIAM. CASSIDY—First Anniversary—In loving memory of Dora Cassion, who departed this life on the 2nd January, 1915, at the residence of her mother, 2 Eblana avenue, Kingstown. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on her soul. Inserted by her loving mother, sister, and

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4. WALLER, 49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square).

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£5 TO £5,000. note of hand, to gentlemen of position; also ament officials, clersymen, farmers, clerks, and to be persons to enter into business. Special easy monts. Call or write for prospectus, free of J. GOODMAN, THE BRUNSWICK LOAN COMPANY, 51 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

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PRIVATE FINANCE CO,LTD 12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth), DUBLIN.

MONEY—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Jewelery, Pianos, Bicycles, Furniture, and Valuable Chuttel Property of every description at the First-Plass Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH ST. 85. To Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Respect-able Applicants on Simple Promis-sory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for Short Loans. No Fees or preliminary expenses, unless business actually compileted. LOANS £10 o Fees or preliminary expenses, iless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to £500 PROMPTLY,

D. COWAN, & STRICTEST 25 DRURY ST. PRIVACY £10. TO £5,000 ADVANCED BY PRIVATE PROMISSORY

NOTE.

No Bills of Sale taken, and absolute privacy gnaranteed. First letter of application receives prompt strention, and intending borrowers are waited upon by a Representative, who is empowered to complete transactions on terms mutually arranged,

NO CHARGE ng made unless business actually complete cial quotations for Short Loans. Write (in co-nce) to C. WELLS, 31 Exchequer street, Dublin OUR OWN HEROES See the Pictorial Record of Irish Heroes in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES

COALS.

THOMAS J. NICHOLL. BEST HOUSE AND STEAM COALS.

PRICES THIS DAY BEST ORRELL COAL .... 37/- per Tob. BEST WIGAN COAL ... 35/- ... BEST KITCHEN COAL ... 33/- ... BEST ORRELL SLACK ... 29/-Less 1/- per Ton, Cash. Special Quotation for Steam Coal, Slack, and Coke.

· Head Offices : 9 GT. BRUNSWICK ST. Coal Wharves: Custom House Docks. Telegrams "Nicholl, Dublin, 139." Phones 139 and 317.

SPECIAL NOTES ON THE TURF COURSING

SEE THE . "IRISH FIELD." PRICE ONE PENNY.

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# The Irish Times.

VOL. LVIII. NO. 18,329. DUBLIN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE WAR WEEK BY A AND B TAXIS, LTD., PORTOBELLO.
PIONEERS of the POPULAR 1/- FARES.
Day and Night. WEEK.

'Phones-Rathmines, 456. Dublin, 1597a.
Gt. N. Rly., Dublin, 3042. Telegrams- Wayte,"
Dublin.

BEST BECAUSE PUREST." When you want PURE Cocoa Shells demand "KOKOTEE."

DAY BY DAY we enjoy our Lunch at the Café Cairo. It satisfies us completely.

Timber, Slates, Joinery, Ironmongery, "Frugal" Ranges, Baths, Lavatory Fittings, Glass, Paper Hangings, and Paints.

M OTOR and Carriage Repairs and Sundries HUTTON, Summerhill, and 2 Dawson stre

R. W. ARCHER and CO. 65 Lower Mount st., DUBLIN.

FOR the rainy weather: The Incomparable Ford Landaulette. Silent, comfortable, economical to run; low in first cost, but as efficient as the most expensive car made. We have one in stock waiting to be delivered to you. The price is £189, delivered Dublin, ready for the road. We have also in stock Ford Touring Cars, completely equipped, price £139, delivered Dublin.—THOMP:
SON'S MOTOR CAR CO, LTD., Great Brunswick street, Dublin, and at Belfast.

IMPORTANT.

ANDERSON, STANFORD

AND RIDGEWAY'S

SALE

BEGINS ON MONDAY.

THOUSANDS OF ARTISTIC AND USEFUL, YET INEXPENSIVE, NOVELTIES ON VIEW, INSPECTION INVITED,

THE CROWN BAZAAR,

The War has deprived the market of its usual business in Gold and Silver.

We, being Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Wares, are willing to Purchase and pay the Highest Cash Prices for Old Gold and Silver.

MOTOR CARS

CALCOTT

h.p. Two Scater, Dynamo Lighting, Dickey Se Spare Wheel and Tyre. PROM STOCK, E225, PLUS CARRIAGE. 11 AND 12 ST. ANDREW STREET, AND TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.

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A.J.S., TRIUMPH, DOUGLAS, ROVER, INDIAN,
A.M. EXCELSIOR, and O.K. MODELS.
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TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.

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BICYCLES.

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A BSOLUTE Security Granted to all Persons in Posi-tions of Trust by The Employers' Liability Assur-ance Corporation, Ltd.; subscribed capital, £1,000,000. T. N. and N. S. Smith, 45 Dame st., Dublin. T

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.
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MACHINERY.

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A NYTHING in Engineers' Supplies, land and marine, lower Abbey st., can best be obtained from Tuck's, lower Abbey st., Dublin.

AT Highest Value, James Hill and Sone, Bachelor Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pinnos, Antiques

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

AT T. J. Collaghan and Co., 13 to 16 Dame st., Military Soddles, Bridles, Wellets, Breastolates

TUITIONS. ETC.

WEEKLY TRISH TIMES

SEE THE STUDENTS' PAGE

WEEKLY TRISH TIMES

HOUSES TO LET.

A UCTIONS, Valuations, Inventories, Houses, Pur-nished, Unfurnished, Let, Sold.—Prim, 21 Dawson

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECT Cure—Wellscene Removes hard of Corns, rapid and poinless, safest and best free, 1/1;—Wells, Chemist, Upper Bagge

This Week.

FURNITURE.

WALLEN'S

PIM BROS. LTD,

EXCHEQUER ST

GARAGE

LIBERTY

BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

A SUMMARY REVIEW.

(I,)

THE AEGEAN.

BUILDING MATERIALS. The position before Salonika continues to be obscured by conflicting reports. On the one hand it is stated that enemy forces BROOKS, Thomas, and Co., Ltd., Sackville place, are concentrated for an attack on the entrenched camp in three columns-one, Austro-German, around Monastir, whence 5001 DUBLIN for Thompson's Taxicabs. a branch railway runs to Salonika; an-CAN Can you imagine anything more useful than a Solid Piece of Artistic Ferniture as a Gift. See our Stock.—Carey and Ashenhurst. Chesterfield Experts, 138 Lower Bargot street. other, Bulgarian around Ghevgheli in the Vardar Valley; and the third, mainly Turkish, above Strumnitza in the Struma Valley. Some colour is lent to these reported dispositions of the enemy by the BARNINGHAM 4-Ton Commercial Chassis, £825. Call and see it.—M'TAGGART, S. King st. movement of British detachments from Salonika to Orfano, east of Salonika near THE FORD is the Car that has "made good," because the oldest Ford is still a young car. It has been strenuously tested, and has proved its marked superiority. May we give you all particulars? We specialise in Fords.—Autocars. Ireland, the mouth of the river Struma. German aeroplanes have flown over Salonika on several days during the past week. It is lars? We specialise in Fords.—Autocars. Ireland, Ltd., CHATHAM STREET GARAGE (off Grafton street), Dublin. quite clear by this time that, if the enemy do propose to attack the Allies' defensive positions around the port, they cannot spare enough Austro-We can delliver standard Touring Cars and Two-Scaters from Stock German forces to make the attack alone, but must come on with their motley company of Austro-Gernans, Bulgarians, and Turks together. There is, however, no indication that Greece is any more disposed than formerly to give these



latter forces passage through her territory. Another report suggests that the enemy have found these political difficulties insuperable; for it declares that the Bulgarians have abandoned all preparations for the offensive, and that all the enemy forces have begun a general withdrawal from the Macedonian front, MATER INFIRMORUM HOSPITAL, BELFAST without repairing either bridges or roads —An excellent Group Photograph of the Nursing Staff appears in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES is stated, is being effected to a strong line of defensive works, modelled on those in France, to the north of the Greek frontier. It is difficult to strike a balance between these varying reports, but opinion in Greece appears to be hardening in the belief that the enemy, for the present at least, will not proceed to active operations against Salonika. If this is the case, the enemy's decision may be due not only to their political difficulty with Greece, but also to their intention to supply with munitions a Turkish attack A 1-WHY Wait? We can deliver from stock 3; h.p.
"Sunbeams"; 5, also 7/9 Indians; 4, also 7/9
Harley-Davidson, 3; Lea-Francis, 3 Enflekd, 2; Levis,
2; Sparkbrooks, 2; Ixion, 2; New Imperial Jap. Call
to see them at Wayte Bros, Lemon st., off Grafton, st.

Where 1.50 upon Egypt. There have been many indications recently that such an attack on Egypt is impending. It would be impossible for the enemy to support simultaneously a campaign against Egypt and an active campaign against Salonika, for a reason which a glance at the railways on the accompanying sketch-map will sufficiently indicate. The sole avenue of supply between the Central Empires and the Macedonian front, on the one hand, and Constantinople, on the other, is the "A 1" LARGEST Stock of high class Cycles: no Sparkbrook, B.S.A., Swifts, Raleighs, Glorine; liboral allowance for old cycles in part payment, deferred payments arranged. Call, write, or 'phone, Wayte Bros., off Gration st. Orient railway. It divides at Nish, one line running south to Salonika and the other east to Constantinople; but from line, which is clearly incapable of supplying the requirements of two campaigns at once. An intention on the part of the enemy to divert their main energies in the east against Egypt is suggested by the locale of a new landing which French troops have effected in the Levant. These ANTIQUE Silver, Cors. Candlesticks, Selvers, Sugar Bowle, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Procious Stones, and Old Gold: highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House Grafton st.

Diamond Diamond T.

Diamond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton st. troops have occupied the island of Castellorizzo, "in order" (according to the Athens newspapers) "to facilitate Allied action against Adalia." Castellorizzo is one of those islands in the Dodecanese group which occupy, as a legacy of the recent Balkan wars, an anomalous political position, and is some forty miles southwest of the port of Adalia on the southern coast of Asia Minor. Within a hundred miles of Adalia is the Syrian railway which would supply from Constantinople a Turkish campaign against Egypt. Although the country between the coast and the railway is mountainous and badly Prompt cash.

A BOUT Furniture, Plate, Stocks, Prance-Highest toon in weekly auctions; settlements at once—Joseph P. Reogh and Co., Bachelor's Walk.

S ECONDHAND Furniture—A large quantity of Secondhand Furniture—cheup, marked in plain figures for cush—Ourcy and Ashenhurst, 138 Lower Baggot et. served with roads, the threat of Allied action in this direction must seriously embarrass Turco-German action against

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER. Further evidence that an attack on then proceeded to discharge her cargo. This consisted of some two hundred Turkish soldiers, with German officers, and RUNNING GAZETTEER. some artillery, machine-guns, and ammunition, as well as some money in gold. As a result of this coup the neighbouring PLACES MENTIONED IN THE tribes were provided both with an incentive to attack the Egyptian frontier and with the means to carry out the attack. When the news of the enemy's movement was received later in November, the Anglo-Egyptian troops, which at the time



terminus, were withdrawn to Matruh. This is a little port on the coast about a hundred and sixty miles west of Alexandria, and is kept in touch by a since been the base of operations against the German-led tribesmen. Here there has been concentrated a force which includes New Zealand and Indian troops, and apthe situation. According to the latest information, the enemy have been successfully engaged, with slight losses on our side, and are being driven westward. The enemy's object in inciting the tribes to this attack is clearly to draw off British strength from the Suez Canal, against 80 miles south of Kum. which is the main Turkish attack from Syria is impending; and in this object it will be to some extent successful, since for a variety of reasons it is not advisable to attempt to dispose finally of the menace of the

will begin at the end of January. (III.) MESOPOTAMIA AND PERSIA. Tigris, and a fort on the south side of the peninsula was the particular objective of breach in the north bastion of the fort, which after a desperate struggle finally remained in the British hands. The casualties of the enemy, who had a whole division engaged in the attack, were estimated at seven hundred, while our own were unthe Danube to Nish there is only the one Tigris, just opposite Kut, which was re- (967-1014). Two centuries later it again came



Egypt is impending is supplied by recent day, reinforcements are being steadily events on the western Egyptian frontier. pushed up the line. From the slowness The Turco-German attempts to stir up the with which the relief appears to arrive, Government, in view of its preoccupations in Europe, to withdraw its troops to the road to Ispahead, the Grand Senussi, is in good re- way. There is no further official news of trees, and split up into many fields. The chief have marked a slight improvement througher

WEEK'S NEWS. Adalia.-Adalia, stated to be the objective

of the operations begun by the French occupation of the island of Castellorizzo (see below) is the largest connection nofthward to Buldur was contemplated by an Italian company before the war. RUBBER TOPICS-MARKED STRENGTH. The town is picturesquely situated on the slope round the harbour.

free port on the Arctic coast of Russia, is almost on the frontier of Norway, and is situated on Katharina Harbour, an inlet which, under the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream, is ice-free all the year round. Archangel, on the other hand, though much further south and lying on the land-locked White per lb. A few months ago we drew, attention to Public Physics shares as sharing Sea, is normally frozen more than half the year. It is well known that the narrow-gauge railway from the White Sea port into the interior has proved hopelessly madequate to cope with the huge traffic passing through in the dent views are entertained by many as to vance base at the oasis of Siwa, and over summer months. troops have landed, is one of the Dodekanese

Alexandrovsk .- Alexandrovsk, the new ice-

group, which have been in the nominal occupation of Italy since the Tripolitan War. It is close to the south-west corner of Asia good motor-truck service with the Egyp- Minor, about ninety miles east of Rhodes. tian railway system. Matruh has Greeks form the greater part of the inhabitants of Castellorizzo, which has a large sponge-fish1914, owing to stocks appreciation, a profit of
no less than £345,000 was made, but for 1915

pears to be entirely adequate to deal with forces in Persia, is on the southern route from the capital, which is about 140 miles distant. Ispahan is 60 miles further on. The Russian forces appear to be operating along two main lines—in a westerly direction along the Hamadra and towards the south. The force on the southern route captured Kum, the rebel centre, about ten days ago; Kashan is about

Kum.-Of the road from Teheran to Kum, along which the Russians are advancing, a grim account is given by Mr. Foster Fraser, who traversed it on a bicycle just after Christmas, 1896. The region is popularly believed tribes, against which a watching force to be inhabited only by jinns and gnomes and must consequently be maintained. Ac- headless devils. "There is a valley called the cording to French reports, gangs of en- Malek-el-manut Darch-the Valley of the gineers and ironworkers have left Ger- Angel of Death-a bleak, heaven-cursed place. many for Syria, where a Turkish Army Not a blade of grass can grow; there is nounder German officers and with German thing but desolation and drought. We heavy artillery is concentrating for the hastened fearfully, seeing bleached bones by previously destroyed. This withdrawal, it Egyptian expedition. The first concentrating to the wayside, and disturbed the heavy-winged tion point for this enterprise is at Rust- vultures in their gorging feast on the carcases chuk on the Danube, where locomotives, of fresh victims. Then we had to spin across rails, and other transport materials are a corner of Persia's great Salt Desert, stretchbeing gathered and forwarded to Syria. ing for hundreds of miles to unknown Khorasbeing gathered and forwarded to Syria. ing for hundreds of miles to unknown Khoras-moved, and deposits can now be accepted up.

Mouri Bey, Enver Pasha's brother, has san. In parts the earth glistened as with to any amount. This is a most important stated that the attack on the Snez Canal snow. It was salt. All the streams were salt, matter, and there is more in it than meets the

> Menin.—An enemy aerial squadron attacked so much so that there has been not much com-Further reports from General Town- Werwicq and Menin and the station buildings thend show that the Turks returned very there during the past week. No military heavily to the attack on Kut el Amara on damage was caused, but seven persons were injured and some children were killed. Menin, part of the past year. The Government's eye Christmas Day. Kut el Amara stands on jured and some children were killed. Menin, part of the past year. a peninsula formed by a loop of the river at the crossing of the Lys, which Sir Henry Rawlinson's Division just failed to secure at the outset of the first battle of Ypres, is eleven the enemy's attack. The Turks effected a miles south-east of Ypres, and Werwicq eight miles south-east of Ypres, and four miles on deposits, while they charge 5 p.c., and south-west of Menin.

According to General Town- under Bulgarian sway and formed part of the shend's latest report, dated last Thurs- Empire of Tsar Ivan Asen II. The ancient Empire of Tsar Ivan Asen II. The ancient sooner or later lead to reprisals on the part of the ordinary banker. Competition is said to be the stronghold of Bulgarian national sentiment accordance with the firman constituting the banks here are only giving 2 p.c.. If bankers Bulgarian Exarchate; but here, as elsewhere, do not alter this rate quickly we fancy there the Bulgarian ecclesiastical authorities were compelled to withdraw after the Serbian oc cupation.

Oriano.—Oriano, where British detachments have landed, is a small port on the coast of Greek Macedonia near the mouth of the Struma, some fifty miles east of Salonika. The landing at Oriano has been effected by troops transferred from Salonika. Lake Takino, which is 70 miles long extends from capital account has to be made during the next few which is 70 miles long extends from the coast of the company recently held were favourable, but the ord. It is admitted very heavy expenditure on capital account has to be made during the next few which is 70 miles long extends from the coast of the original account has to be made during the next few coasts. already making effective use of the facilities the commodity. afforded them in Greek Eastern Macedonia.

The Germans in Asia Minor have long been endeavouring to convey arms and ammunition in sailing vessels from that coast to the tribesmen of Libya. The beginning of the tribesmen of Libya. The beginning of the tribesmen of Libya and the vessel grows and submarine, arrived at Sollum Bay, where the frontier between Egypt and Cyrenaica reaches the sea. The submarine—as was reported from Berlin at the time—at tacked and sank two small and obsolete Egyptian coastguard boats in the bay, and the vessel small and the vessel in the converged and converg

PRICE ONE PENNY.

STOCK EXCHANGE FINANCE.

WEEKLY NOTES.

DEPOSITS-POST OFFICE V. BONDS.

Since our last notes under this heading. Castellorizzo (see below) is the largest seaport in Southern Asia Minor, but it has no railway and is about a hundred miles from the Constantinople line to Syria. The intervening country is mountainous. It was at Adalia that Richard the Lion Heart concentrated before the conquest of Cyprus. Adalia, in the gulf of the same name, is the chief town in the Turkish vilayet of Konia, and has a population of 30,000, mostly Thrks. It is an important local trading centre. A railway dends to be declared and paid in the immediate future.

RUBBER TOPICS—MARKED of the Rubber Planation It is no wonder that Rubber Planation shares have shown buoyancy seeing that the price of crude rubber has doubled in a few months' time. Not so long ago. 2s. per lb. was called, but now 4s. 0½d. has been reached, while the cost of production has in recent books of the cost of the c The town is picture equely situated on the slope of a hill, the houses being built circularly shares have shown buoyancy seeing that the while the cost of production has in recent years shown a marked reduction. For for-ward delivery a big demand exists, a favourable sign, it is considered. able sign, it is considered. It is reasonable to anticipate something like present prices

Belfast Corp. 3½ p.c., Red., 1935 ...

Do. City and Dis. Water, 1965. for some time, but the much bigger output will help to prevent a repetition of the rubber tion to Rubber Plantation shares as shaping well, and are glad our view of favourable markets and prices has been borne out. The rise in prices of Rubber Plantation shares has already been considerable, but probably prucontinuance of the present favourable trend of the market for the commodity. We trust most Castellorizzo .- This island, where French of the increased profits arising from the advance in rubber will pass to reserves or equali-sation of dividend funds rather than in big dividends

· HENRY TATE AND SONS, LTD. Who has not heard of the famous sugar firm of this name? Few, we suppose, as the name is a household one for reputation. For Kashan, occupied by the Russian profits were enly £166,000. In 1912 the profits were £176,000, and in 1913 £147,000. So that for last year an average return was secured. In 1912 the dividend on the Ord.

£22,800, was reduced by over this amount from the amount brought in, so that in reality the position was not strengthened. The 42 p.c. Debs. are quoted something under par, and the 5½ p.c. £10 Pref. at 11. The yield is moderate, and the securities are fully valued at the present time, while exceptionally safe

POST OFFICE DEPOSITS-LIMIT . REMOVED. IS GOVERNMENT COMPETITION AGAINST BANK DEPOSITS THREATENED? The Post Office notify that under the pro-

visions of the War Loan Act, which received the Royal Assent on December 23rd, the or in a trustee savings bank, have been and even the dried up rivulets were marked eye. Bankers for years past have reported huge increases in the amounts on deposit and huge increases in the amounts on deposit and on current accounts, and even since the war began these deposits have risen enormously, petition between the banks, so that the margin between allowances on deposits and the is evidently opened to this latest opportunity for increasing their cash resources, and they are now clearly about to enter into competition with bankers for the surplus wealth of the com-munity. Bankers are only allowing now 2 p.c. Government now step in and say we will give 2' p.c. But will it stop there? If any con-Ochrida.—The entry of the Bulgarian troops into Ochrida is of historic importance. The town, which occupies a picturesque position on the country of the beautiful lake of the Government may say we will willingly give 3 Government may say we will willingly give 3 or 3½ p.c., and thus the banker and the State der two hundred. Since the defeat of this attack there has been no further fighting attack there has been no further fighting. It was included in the Empire of the Bulgarian and the public, who prefer in times like the apart from a Turkish attempt on a British
Tsar Simeon (893-927) and his successors, and detached post on the right bank of the later became the seat of the Shishman dynasty ments, will benefit. We expect this move on the part of the Government to secure big sums now passing into the hands of bankers will until the middle of the 18th century, when it was suppressed owing to Greek influence at Constantinople. Ochrida, however, remained the stronghold of Bulgarian national sentiment. under Turkish rule, and as such became the See of the revived Bulgarian Archbishopric in Government are offering 2½ p.c., whereas the is every prospect, if not the certainty, of large sums being transferred to the Post Office an extra ½ p.c.—a big

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY. which is 30 miles long, extends from a few miles north of Orfano nearly to Seres, so a force at C. ano effectually checks any possible move by the enemy upon Salonika from the east. The Greek troops, in affording greater freedom to the Allies, recently withdraw as freedom to the Allies, recently withdrew as far as Seres (due north of Orlano), and it is most reassuring. The big rubber estates thus evident that the French and British are already making effective use of the facilities materially by the doubling of the price of

Suvla. The line which it was decided THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. to evacuate began on the seashore of North. The London Stock Exchange opened with a tribes of Libya have lately become more and from a close reading of the Turkish Suvla, at a point where the rocky coast, run-cheerful tone after the Christmas holiday, but persistent and more successful. These tribes have for long given trouble to the enemy are in possession of the right bank like the edge of Devon. First it climbs over to the short week for wee tribes have for long given trouble to the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces of the Tigris as far as twenty miles below the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and since the outbreak of war the unrest among them has led the Italian forces occupying Tripoli and Office Tripolica and the tripolical trip wards the coast. The tribes, however, which belong to the Senussi sect, whose han, to which they are now nearly half head, the Grand Senussi, is in good relations with the Egyptian authorities, have hither to studiously refrained from have hither of studiously refrained from any action against the Egyptian frontier.

The Germans in Asia Minor have long early junction of the Russian and British since the south westerly gales at the end of a slight improvement throughout the many neids. The chief their movement westward from Hamadan feature of it is the famous Salt Lake, across their movement westward from Hamadan feature of it is the famous Salt Lake, across their movement westward from Hamadan feature of it is the famous Salt Lake, across the dry bed of which the men of the Tenth of the week, but the amount of business done was not great. On Friday, however, there was a good market, and all the leading issues showed a moderate advance. Consols and the since the south westerly gales at the end of a slight improvement throughout the week, but the amount of business done to advance under heavy shrappel fire at the August landing, but which, since the south week, but the amount of business done to advance under heavy shrappel fire at the August landing, but which, since the south week, but the week of the week, but the week the week the we

cent. On securities deposited the commission is per cent.

The Bank return, issued on Thursday, shows that the stock of bullion was £385,273 higher, chiefly owing to the net influx on foreign account during the week. Against this, however, the note circulation expanded by £211,805, so that the reserve on the week is only £173,468 up. The reserve now stands at £34,617,152, against £51,804,430 at this time last year, while the stock of bullion aggregates £51,476,407, against £69,493,610. There has been a fairly large transference of funds from Government to market account in connection with Treasury disbursements, public deposits being nearly 13½ millions public deposits being nearly 13½ millions down; while other deposits have gained nearly

SPECIAL EXTRA

134 millions. Borrowing by the market at the central institution incidental to year end balance sheets, have lifted other securities account by more than 92 millions. There is no movement in Government securities account. Rest account récords a gain of £18,216. The proportion of the reserve to liabilities has fallen 1.3 per cent. to 21.4 per cent., the increase in deposits more than off-setting the small growth in the reserve.

ties scheme. The difficulty might have been

overcome by calling the commission a brokerage, but it is only a formality.

The terms already published are that no commission is chargeable to the client who solls or lends his securities to the Government. On securities sold the commission is ½ per cent. On securities deposited the commission is

LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES.

Consols 24 p.c. Red. not before 5 April, 1923 582
24 p.c. Annuities, Red. 5 Jan., 1905, or after 22 p.c. Annuities, Red. 5 Jan., 1905, or after 57
War Loan 34 p.c. Stork, Red. 1925-23. 894
Do. 44 p.c. Stk., 1925-45 974
Do. Scrip, fully paid 97

Beffast Corp. 54 p.c., Red., 1959
Do. City and Dis. Water, 1965, 54 p.c.
Do. Harbour 54 p.c. Red. Cons. Stock
Bray Township 34 p.c. Deb., Red. 1951...
Cork 34 p.c. Stock
Dublin Corp. 34 p.c. Red. 1944
Dublin Port and Docks 54 p.c.
Newry Port and Har. Trust 4 p.c. Debs...
Rathmines and Penbroke 4 p.c. Debs...
Do and Rathgar Township 34 p.c. Irred.

Raifway Preference Stocks. Relfast and 4.0 bown 4 p.c. 80
Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast, West Cork 4 p.c. 74
Do. do. Kinsale 4 p.c. 74
Cork and Macroom Direct 5 p.c. (£10 Shares)
Dublin and South Eastern Con. 4 p.c. 47
Great Northern (freland) Consol, 4 p.c. 79
Great Southern and Western (freland) 4 p.c. 78
Midland Great Western of Ireland 5 p.c. 914
D. do. 4 p.c. 62;

Railway Guaranteed Stocks. 

secured. In 1912 the dividend on the Ord. shares was 23 p.c., in 1913 18½ p.c., in 1914 50 p.c., and for the past year 25 p.c. The public is only interested in the Deb Stock and Pref. shares, and both issues, as can, be seen by the big dividend distributed on the Ord. shares in the hands of the vendors, are well secured. Last year £40,000 was put to reserve, and in other trading periods £10,000 and £20,000 a year. For the past year only £10,000 was so applied, and to do this the balance forward, so applied, and to do this the balance forward. E22,800, was reduced by over this amount.

Railway Ordinary Stocks. Belfast and County Down
Cork, Bandon, and South Coast
Cork and Macroom Direct
Dublin and South-Eastern Con, Ord
Great Northern (Ireland)

Railway Baronial Guaranteed Stocks.

Stk. Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast ..... Railway Baronial Guaranteed Shares.

Telegraphs and Telephones. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Ord ...
Do. 7 p.c. Cum. Parteps, Pref. ...
Do. "Marine"
Do. American

Steam and Canal.

Bristol Brew. Georges and Co. Ord.
Castlebellingham and Drogheda Ord.
Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock
Denver United
Do. 8 p.c. Cum. Pref.
Distillers Co. Ord.
Dublin Distillers Co. Ord.
Dublin Distillers Co. Ord.
Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.
Guinness (Arthur), Son, and Co. Ord.
Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.
Jon Jameson and Son 4 p.c. Debs.

Anglo-Argentine Tranway 4 p.c. Deb. 768
Do. 4½ p.c. Deb. Stock 755
Do. 5 p.c. Deb. Stock 850
Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramroad Cork Electric Ord 3
Do. 5 p.c. Prof. 6
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. 66
Dublin and Blessington Steam Ord 5/and Blessington Steam Ord. and Lucan Electric Rly Ord. United Tramways Ord. 

Drapery Companies. Arnott and Co., Dublin

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Do. 4 p.c. Debs., Red.

Cannock and Co.

Crowe Wilson, and Co. Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Cash and Co., Limited

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Henry Street Warehouse
Lyons (T.) and Co.

William and Co.

Pim Bros. Ord.

Do. 5½ p.c. Cum. Pref.

Robinson and Cleaver, L.C. 5 p.c.

Do. 4 p.c. Mort. Deb.

Switzer Ord. Switzer Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref....

Do. 4 p.c. Deb.
Todd, Burns and Co. Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Do. 4½ p.c. Mort. Deb.
Walpole Bros. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Do. 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb.

Manufacturing Companies. Calico Pris Coals (J. and F.) Ord.

Do. 20 p.c. Non-Cum. Prefd. Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Denny (H.) and Sons 6 p.c. C Pref.

English Sewing Cotton Ord.

Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Bo. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Goulding (W. and H. M.)

Do. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Hely's, Ltd., Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.

Kapp and Peterson Ord.

Do. 6 p.c. Cum. Pref. 

SEWELL'S

NUAL NEW TURSDAY HUDS OF HUNTE WELL, SON

PEST RIDING ENBURB STREET FOR

DODBODY'S CELE

teed pure, clean, Baled and Cut I blin Offices and S TITUATIONS

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ENTS, CANU RAVELLER NTS Wanted in cornece; either sex;

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> country, S.W. Ad LEGA

CLERIC

O. intelligent

MEDICA TICE Wanted

MPLOYMENT

## THE ENEMY'S POINT OF VIEW.

## A WEEK'S EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

## The Derby Recruits.

The German newspapers are much embarrassed by the news of the calling up in England of men between 19 and 22 years of The youth of the recruits upon whom age. The youth of the recruits upon whom England is just beginning to draw is almost

The Cologne Gazette is much annoved by The Cologne Gazette 5s mach annoyed by a message which observes that Austria-Hungary is now calling up men of 46. It says that the English people does not seem to know that quite at the beginning of the war "Frenchmen of from 50 to 52 years of ago" were captured by the Germans, and it adds:—

"The fact that England does not need at research to all my the alder classes; see plained

sent to call up the older classes is explained the simple fact that England, as her Allies have to note with the greatest pain and regret, has not yet raised any proper armies

The Frankfurter Zeitung can only take refuge in the publication of long quotations from the Nation, criticising Lord Derby and the Derby scheme. Both the Cologue Gozette and the Frankfurter Zeitung also pay much attention to an article by Mr. Philip Snowden. in the Labour Leader. They emphasise with appecial joy passages to the effect that the idea of ending the war by military victories has practically been ahandoned, and that it would be impossible to throw Germany back across her frontiers. The Cologne Gazette says that that his utterances contain some sound logic, although he has illusions about his fellow-countrymen, and especially about the national

## Bungarian Admiration.

Mr Julius Szini, the prominent Hunga rian publicist, pays a tribute in the Pesti Naplo (Budapest) to the success of the re-cruiting rally in Britain, and contrasts it with the story circulated in the German Press the new British methods of capturing overnment has issued a proclamation that Il men who are willing to join the Army will live their debts paid by the State should they be unable to do so themselves. M. Sznii ridicules the story, and says:—'In an impartial history of the war a prominent place will have to be given to British recruiting. It is worthy of note that there should iberties are so great and so sacred that even in such an emergency as a Euro war no one should dare to touch them, war no one should dare to touch them, that these liberties should be surrounded with such strong constitutional barriers that even when the need for men is so great as is the case at present with all the beligerents the State au-thorities should not dare to attempt even the slightest infringement of the rights of free Britons as laid down in the Constitution. a touching and marvellous sense times more than military strength. On the other hand, the way in which the British managed to raise millions of men under the soluntary system is also one of the marve's of this war, for from one point of view their methods, especially the Lord Derby scheme, proved one of the greatest strategic surprises of the world war. It is easy to make bad okes about British methods, but it is quite

In view of Dr. Helfferich's announcement that new taxation is impending, and of the development of the food difficulties, the German semi-official Press is suddenly altering its tone, and once more preaching the merits of "sacrifice." The Cologne Grazette published just before Christmas a remarkable article on this subject, beginning as follows:—"Never shall subject, beginning as follows:—"Never shall subject, beginning as follows:—"Never shall subject the seriousness of these times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of this war will not be times. The effects of the seriousness of these times to the state of the mature of demonstrative operations.

In political circles on the Bosphorus it is an everything depends on the courage and an everything depends on the courage and coolness of their white officers. The latter are coolness of their white officers. The latter are coolness of their white officers of the nature of demonstrative operations. coming taxes. But even superficial considera-tion shows that after the war we shall have to place a far higher percentage of our income at thre-disposal of the State, in the shape of taxes and Customs. In addition to these great sacrifices, smaller sacrifices are required, and the future as well as the present demands privations. How can one measure these sacrifices in comparison with what our soldiers have to bear in the rain of shells, in frost and wet, and without even the most miserable conveni-choes? Are our troubles of any account if in reality the fight is a fight for the fate of the get who it is. A war is no child's play; b England's cunning and violence, and because England's sharpest weapon is aimed at the England's sharpest weapon is aimed at the lives of our children and of our weakest and most helpless. Every neutral knows that, if England in the course of a long war can still claim a success, it will be the elements of the German people which are physically and economically the weakest that will succumb to the pressure. If the English yet succeeded in gaining a triumph it would be our babes and the weakest members of our people that would be contained in the people as a whole. And go under—never the people as a whole. And even this we shall know how to prevent."

Dr. Helfferich had explained that the German Government "wished to spare the people an increase of the burden of taxation while war burdens were so great only so long as we could carry out an orderly economic system without an increase of taxation." This passage in the speech has begun to give rise to much comment and speculation among the inancial critics; and there is a general feeling financial critics; and there is a general feeling of uneasiness that the pinch of war is hence forth to be telt more severely. The public is particularly anxious because foodstuffs of all kinds have advanced in price from about 50 per cent. as in the case of meat and butter, to 115 per cent. as in the case of meat and butter, to 115 per cent. as in the case of potatoes.

It need hardly be repeated nowadays (says the Berling Tageblatt) that the waging of war requires in the first place money, in the second place money, and in the third place. the imposition of new taxes in prospect for the financial year 1916-17, apart from the proposed taxes on war profits. It is, perhaps true to say that Dr. Helfferich did not, in revious speeches, make himself clear on this taxes were imposed at all, which did not appear to be certain, no attempt, at any rate, would be made to collect them until after the war. We are now told that taxes after the war. We are now told that taxes are necessary in the next financial year. It is poor consolation for the Finance Minister to try to harmonise his earlier speeches with his latest one by saying that the new taxes are not wanted for war purposes, but for the purpose of balancing the Budget. It is a matter of comparative indifference to the taxpayer in which section of the new Budget. is that, in addition to a heavier income-tax, which will certainly not fail him, he will be presented with what we may term a bouquet

The Tageblatt critic then quotes with approval a passage from a comment on the Finance Minister's speech by Dr. Gothein, who said that after the war all classes would have to cut their expenditure down to the very minimum, and that only the most intense labour and ungrudging payment of taxes would see the country safely through the difficult times ahead. The financial critic of the Tageblatt, however, is anxious as to the

would see the country safely through the difficult times ahead. The financial critic of the Tageblatt, however, is anxious as to the taxes themselves, and what they are to consist of.

The German people must pay in any case; that is clear. But it cannot be a matter of indifference to them how the new taxes are to be drawn up, and which classes are most likely to be hardest hit by them. Several deputies made an attempt to feel the Finance Minister's pulse with regard to the nature of Minister's pulse with regard to the nature of the country appears, with its unsparing accounts

## CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN.

# HEMMING IN THE GERMANS

## COURAGE OF NATIVE TROOPS.

The following are extracts from a letter forwarded by an officer attached to the Cameroons

Expeditionary Force :-Expeditionary Force:—
The Cameroons Expeditionary Force is composed of British, French, and Belgian native troops, trained and led by white officers and non-commissioned officers. The whole force, about 8,000 strong, is commanded by Major-General Dobell, of the British Army, with headquarters at Duala, the capital of the Cameroons. The British contingent is commanded by Colonel Gorges.

manded by Colonel Gorges.

Duala has been in possession of the British since September, 1914, but a considerable section of the interior—notably the Yaunde district—is still stubbornly held by the Germans. trict—is still stubbornly held by the Germans. The object of the present Allied operations is to hem in the Germans, and gradually reduce the area of country held by them, and finally to make a grand attack on the main positions. The strength of the Germans is estimated at between 2.000 and 3,000, with some 250 white officers and non-commissioned officers, and about twenty machine guns. At a first glance it would look as if the result must be a fore-

cation, as well as the long supply trains-60lb. per man. A blockhouse, with a garrison of from 50 to 100 men, has to be established every thirty miles or so, which means a con stant diminishing of the strength of the ad ancing columns; and besides the casualties esulting from actual encounters with the enemy, many others are caused by malaria, blackwater fever, dysentery, etc. Early this month our advanced column met

the enemy at Wum-Biagas, midway between Edea Falls and Yaunde, and a severe engage-ment, lasting over 24 hours, followed. The position, which was strongly entrenched, was captured, and the Germans driven back over seven miles, but not without casualties on our side, one officer (Lieutenant Cathie) being killed, three wounded, and thirty-one me killed or wounded. There have been several sharp brushes since then, with one British officer killed, and over twenty casualties

# The native troops are remarkably steady and courageous. They are recruited in the

and courageous. They are recruited in the several colonies or districts to which the several colomes or districts to which the respective regiments normally belong. The 1st Nigerians are Hausas. They are big, strapping fellows, very black, and rather appalling to look at dwing to their custom of tattooing the face with hideous and fan-tastic designs. The tattooing is not done in the comparatively gentle nautical fashion with a needle, but with a knife, which leaves deep gashes in the features. Cheeks, fore-head, nose, chin, and neck are ornamented in this way. The head is either shaved clean or odd little top knots are left, somewhat like those of a circus clown! The field uniform consists of a green fez, khaki shirt, "shorts," and puttees. A woollen cape and a blanket coolness of their white officers. The latter are all drawn from the Regular regiments of the British Army, and, as the pay is considerably higher than it is at home, there are invariably a great many applicants on the waiting list. An officer serves one year in West Africa, after which he becomes entitled to two months' leave on full pay, plus the voyage home. If he decides to do another tour he home. If he decides to do another tour he gets an additional two mouths' before returning; thus, irreluding the two voyages, an officer who elects to serve continuously with "Waffs" (West African Frontier Force) cording to trustworthy information, as folgets something like twenty-two weeks' leave or every twelve months' service on the Coast.

Duala is a picturesque little town, admir-

clear day the island mountain of Fernando Po can also be seen, lifting its huge bulk out of the bige waters of the Bight of Biafra. Its altitude is something like 12.500 feet

## THE MYSTERY OF BRUSSELS.

# AN ELUSIVE NEWSPAPER.

# PIMPERNEL OF JOURNALISM.

A Rotterdam correspondent recently drew attention to the fact that the already famous Brussels news-sheet, Libre Belgique, which the German authorities have made furious but fruitless efforts to suppress, had made its Albania. He said: fifty-third appearance.

The regular appearance of this weekly

lighting its many readers with accounts of the numberless tricks which the gamins of Brussels continue to play on the

# VON BISSING'S COPY.

Morning by morning General von Bissing receives a free copy of the current issue. No-body seems to know how it reaches him, to nothing more important than the arrest of two of the agents responsible for the dis-tribution of the paper. The people higher up have never been discovered; the location of the printing press has never been brought to light, nor have the authorities been able have never been discovered: editorial staff.

Yet Libra Belgique circulates widely, copies

regularly arriving in France, and duly conforms with the law by giving, in each issue, the address of its offices and printing works. It announces that it is printed in a cellar on wheels, and invites its numerous correson wheels, and investment of the pendents to address communications to the offices of the Kommandantur! The reward offered by the Governor for the denunciation of the persons responsible for its production has risen from £1,000 to £3,000, but so far

# THE GOVERNOR'S PART.

According to the Matin one of the latest and most daring exploits of Libre Belgique has been to identify von Bissing, the Governor of Brussels, with the Lieutenant von Bissing who is mentioned by Sir William Russell, the famous Times correspondent, in connection with the loot of treasures from the château of Saint Cloud during the Franco-German war.

lepaties made an attempt to feel the Finance lepaties made an attempt to feel the Finance Minister's pulse with regard to the nature of the new taxes; but on this point he was reticent. He made only one noteworthy declaration in response to the questions put to him: "We shall not touch the necessaries of life during the war. This praiseworthy of life during the war. This praiseworthy are least of life during the war. This praiseworthy rested on suspicion have just been released for lack of evidence.

# RESTIVE TURKS.

## IRRITATION AGAINST THE GERMANS.

## TALK OF A SEPARATE PEACE.

Exceptionally interesting information relative to the critical state of affairs in Turkey reaches the Secolo (Milan) from its special war reaches the Scoolo (Milan) from its special war correspondent in the Balkans. Signor Suciano Magrini telegraphs a lengthy despatch from Oxilar, the last Greek station on the railway which, running athwart Bulgaria, connects Salonika with Constantinople. He had gone thither to meet a friend, a well-known Rumanian professor, arriving from the Ottoman capital, who had promised him news of the latest developments. Constantinople today, he says, presents a squalid appearance. The majority of the business houses have closed. Bread is scarce, and the bakeries are obliged to consign all their output to the police, who distribute it to the Turks in the mosques and to the Christians in the Orthodox poice, who distribute it to the Turks in the mosques and to the Christians in the Orthodox Churches and police stations in smaller and smaller quantities, to cards of identification which the citizens must produce. There has been an enormous rise in food prices. Rice and food paste cost 5f. (4s. 2d.) and coffee (100), 47, 48, billions 10, 2011.

between 2,000 and 3,000, with some 250 white officers and non-commissioned officers, and about twenty machine guns. At a first glance, it would look as if the result must be a foregone conclusion, and it probably is. Yet the task before us is not so simple as it looks.

A DIFFICULT COUNTRY.

The country is exceedingly difficult to operate over, consisting of immense tracts of dense jungle, stretches of elephant grass 18 or 20 feet high, impenetrable forests, and many broad, crocodile-infested rivers. Those conditions afford the defending forces frequent opportunities for ambushing, sniping, and other trickery common to wavage warfare, where roads are few and badly kept. Great care and ingenuity have to be exercised to provide for the security of the lines of community. trol in police barracks, but also in the Ministry of Finance itself. The distrust of the Germans, together with scepticism about the results of the war, is giving rise to public discussion as to the opportuneness of Turkey's cussion as to the opportuneness of lurkey's concluding a separate peace with the Entente Powers. Even the Young Turks themselves, formerly enthusiastic Germanophiles, make no secret of their anxieties respecting the outcome

> MILITARY MOVEMENTS. The cession of Thracian terrifory to the Bulgars is the theme of bitter controversy, although Turkish Ministers swear that such a grant is merely temporary, and that the territory will be restored to Turkey, together with the Ægean Isles that skirt the Asiatic littoral, as soon as Bulgaria obtains from Greece, diplo-matically or by force of arms, restitution of

the territory embracing Seres, Drama, and Kavala. After the retreat of the Serbian Army four German regiments and one Austrian regiment arrived in Constantinople. Austrian regiment arrived in Constantinople. The Germans commandeered all the houses in Jeni Tcharchi street at Pera, stationing German sentinels there with fixed bayonets. During the past few days more than 25,000 Turkish infantry troops from Asia Minor passed through the capital en route for Adrianople. While it is reckoned certain that they have gone to reinforce the Bulgars, it is not known whether they, are concentrating against the Anglo-French at Salonika or against the anticipated Russian attempt to disembark at

The Turkish Press is well posted with detailed information anent the efforts of Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at Teheran, by means of wholesale bribery, to stir up insurrection in Persia. Furthermore, the Germans in Constantinople are openly promising the annexation of all Persian dominions to Turkey. On the strength of this promise, the Turks have forcibly enrolled all Persian subjects resident in Constantinople for the coming Holy War, but last week 400 of these Persian conscripts made a demonstration of protest in front of the Persian Embassy against the Ambassador for incapacity in safeguarding the national interest.

In political circles on the Bosphorus it is a political circles on the Bosphorus it is a suppressed by the Government, among the strength of the submarines are suppressed by the Government, among the submarines are suppressed by the Government, among the strength of the submarines are suppressed by the Government, among the strength of the stores was ande in the German steamer Stamboul, which was sunk. On each steamer Stamboul, which was su

# TURKEY'S SIX ARMIES.

# GERMANY'S HELP IN EXPEDI-

lows:-The 1st Army, under Essad Pasha, con-

sisting of three divisions, is drawn round Constantinople; the 2nd, under Ferid Pasha peace it would be quite a passable place in which to live, even for white women and children: but at present it is nothing but a great military camp. The only white women in the place are the eight English nurses at the Base Hospital.

Thirty miles to the north of Duala the Great Cameroon Mountain (14,060 feet) towers immensely over all the surrounding country. It is a magnificent and ever-changing spectacle, and one never tires of admiring it. On a clear day the idead are the place in the Dardanelles and three in Smyrna; the 6th, the army under von der declared and the idead of admiring it. On a clear day the idead of a damiring it. On a clear day the idead of the country is destined for the expedition to Egypt; the 5th, under Liman von Sanders, if there in the Dardanelles and three in Smyrna; the 6th, the army under von der destined and the idead of the country is destined for the country. dad.
With regard to the Egyptian expedition

cal personnel and artillery and engineers, but the troops will be Turkish. The Taurus Railway is being actively pushed forward.

# SERBIA'S STOUT HEART.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE ALEXIS.

The Serbian Army to-day occupies new

has now been raging for three days.

"Although suffering badly through lack of food, the spirit of the Serbian Army remains unbroken, and as my wife and myself made our way across the Albanian mountains the soldiers were singing Serbian national songs at every bivouac we passed. Serbian engi-neers have already transformed the Albanian wilderness into a country with good roads, and the waggon roads now connect every large town with the coast."

King Peter is now at Valona, where he has entrusted the command of the army to a thoroughly capable general. Serbia awaits only the concerted action of the Allied forces

## PANAMA CANAL STOPPAGE. GREAT HILLS SLIDING INTO THE

Teuton yoke:

# WATERWAY.

The Panama landslides are so extensive that it is possible to walk across the canal at one point, says the British Minister at Panama in a report dated November 8. For ranama in a report dated November 8. For two months dredges had been at work, and more than 2,000,000 cubic yards of material had been removed, but no progress towards opening a passage had been made.

From personal inspection his Majesty's Minister found that both Gold Hill on the east bank and Cluebra Hill on the west hank Minister found that both don't he east bank and Cluebra Hill on the west bank were moving into the Cut for a length of about half a mile on either side of the Canal. Gold Hill was sliding downwards in a mass, while the sliding area of Culebra Hill was moving towards the channel in terraced masses with deep cracks in the earth reaching

masses with deep cracks in the earth reaching apparently down to the solid rock underneath. On November 2 the channel was choked to a height of 16ft. above the water for a length of 400 to 500 feet.

It was estimated that 10,000,000 cubic yards of material would have to be excavated before there was any certainty of security for vessels passing, and it would take until July next to remove the total amount. vessels passing, and it would take until July next to remove the total amount.

It was thought probable that with the setting in of the dry season, in December, when the banks become baked, it would be possible to cut a narrow passage deep enough for light-draught vessels to nass: this, however, could be effected only by three or four

# TURKS AND GERMANS, GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

## ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## SUBMARINES IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The following message from Constantinople is from a special correspondent of the New York World, whose account of the growing tension between the Turks and their German masters is specially interesting:

With inspired race hatred and religious (anaticism it is evident that the Germans are With inspired race hatred and religious fanaticism it is evident that the Germans are not safe in Turkey, and the Germans themselves know this very well. The great majority of the Turks hate them; the youth, the tools of the men of the first rank, while they speak of the wonders that the Germans do, say in private they cannot tolerate them. "You wait," I have heard many Turks say, "the time will come when you will see that no German will hold his head on his body in our realm."

The murder of Lieut. von Leiptzik, the Military Attaché of the German Embassy in Constantinople, is quite well known. He went to Gallipoli after the Suyla Bay attack, and there he had some difference of opinion with the Turkish General Staff. On his return he was murdered during the night at the Vezir Keppri Station. The Turkish official communiqué on this affair was that the revolver of Von Leiptzik had accidentally fallen from his pocket while he was changing

in August, and a Turk was put in his place as defender of the Straits of the Dardanelles. The writer has been informed by physicians in Constantinople that there are German officers in the hospitals who have bayonet wounds on their backs received in Gallipoli

## from Turkish soldiers THE "DONKEY TURK."

It is very common to hear German officers call Turkish officers to their face "Eshek Turk" (donkey Turk). Germans in Constantinople speak openly of how they will turn Turkey into a German colony; they express their distrust of the Turk, and show no faith in his future. I have read a letter written by a German professor in Constantinople in which he calls the Turks "barbarous and savage." At the present moment all the Germans, and especially the German women, in Constantinople are in terror, fearing that they may be massacred any night, even though, of course, now that the army of Marshal Mackensen is expected in Constantinople things are changing in outward appearance

# SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

Anglo-French at Salonika or against the anticipated Russian attempt to disembark at Varna. Other Turkish contingents had been despatched some time before to Varna, where subsequently they were strengthened by Austro-German troops. Turkish troops have been hurried forward to the Xanti-Gumuld-jina-Dedeagatch front, but their numbers are probably not large.

The Turkish Press is well posted with detailed information open the efforts of Prince.

Asiatic shore of Marmora, near the Island of Prinkipi, how the local authorities took it for a German submarine, received it with cordiality, and tried to give it all the provisions and benzine the commander wanted.

Another day two Englishmen from a subthe Greek grocery store on the Grand Rue of Pera, and bought 350 dols. worth of prosions, and asked the storekeeper to get a vessika for a boat to carry the things to Princess Island for the German Club there. Mr. Hermes, after procuring the police card, hired a boat and went with the goods to col-lect the money. Before the boat had reached lect the money. Before the boat had reached the island a submarine appeared, took the the island a submarine appeared, took the goods and the two supposed Germans and disappeared. Hermes was paid, but he was imprisoned by the Turks as an accomplice. The Turks cuspect almost everybody of supplying these submarines. Even the American guardship, the Scorpion, was suspected, and ordered to move into the Golden Horn. To-day the Bosphorus and the Marmora are a deserted region. All the traffic is stopped, only one boat runs back and forth to the only one boat runs back and forth to the islands, and the upper Bosphorus, whence all the Christian inhabitants have been removed. Partly through the work of submarines, partly through the work of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea, not only are Turkish stores of coal very short, but the Turks have stores of coal very short, but the Turks have very few transports left, and even what steamers the Germans have brought have nearly all gone. The last adventure of one of the Allies' submarines was the chasing of a German steamer only two weeks ago. The German steamer only two weeks ago. The steamer in her haste to get to shelter in the Golden Horn struck the Galata Bridge and damaged it seriously. While it has been sufficiently repaired by German workmen for pedestrian traffic, up to the present neither carriages nor tramcars can pass over.

# PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES

AMONG WOUNDED. The Times published on December 20th paragraph to the effect that the German news-papers had been supplied "with extraordinary figures concerning the low rate of mortality figures concerning the low rate of mortality and the high rate of recoveries among Ger-man wounded." The figures for the first month of the war are the same as those given in an article on the proportion of recoveries among the wounded in the German and British Armies published in the British Medical Journal of September 11th. So far as the German Army was concerned, the statistics dealt with the first eight months of the war, and were taken from an article contributed. dealt with the first eight months of the war, and were taken from an article contributed to the journal of the Danish Medical Society (Ugeskrift for Laeger) by Louis Fraenkel. The paragraph in The Times states that "the monthly average for the first year of war was in the German Army," for every 100 wounded, 89.5 fit for service, 8.8 discharged or sent on leave, and only 1.7 deaths. It is added that before retaking the offensive, and every Ser-bian soldier will die rather than accept the the German comment on the figures is that "no army in the world can show such favourable returns," and our contemporary's com-ment is that "if the figures are even approximately accurate, they certainly very greatly impair the value of most of the rough calcula tions of German casualties." The claim that no army in the world can show such favourno army in the world can show such favourable returns is a boast which cannot be accepted without fuller information and more detailed examination. When considering the figures published by the Germans for the first eight months of the war we were able to state that the percentage of wounded who had died in British military hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland during the first year of war was 0.86, the percentage permanently unfit 4.14, and the percentage discharged to duty, on furlough, or sent to convalescent homes, 95. In the German returns originally published the percentages now given as "discharged or sent on leave" were returned as "rejected." This either corresponds to or must include the percentage returned from the British military hospitals as "permanently unfit." Such statistics, however, though they possess a certain interest, do not render it possible to draw any conclusions as to the ratio of men who have died of wounds to those who have recovered more or less completely, much less do they warrant any conclusions as to the number of those who can again take their place in fighting units. With regard to the first point the figures refer to soldiers treated in the military hospitals in Germany and in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, and it cannot be doubted that a large number of men treated in the most adalered mentication, must have died before they reached the hospitals in Germany or the United Kingdom. As to the second point, it is obvious that much depends on the definition of the arms "fit for service" and "displetely, much less do they warrant any con-

# BITTER CRY FOR PEACE.

## THE SHAME OF PRUSSIAN INFAMY.

The following is a translation of the Christmas manifesto which the German Humanity League issued, through its committee, to members and associates of the League:

Rotterdam, December 23, 1915.

Dear Comrades.—On the eve of Christmas, when blood-stained monarchs are exchanging messages of peace and goodwill with the sovereign Pontiff at Rome, our brave soldiers are still shedding their life blood as the pawns of a ruthless chque, without shame, without pity for the widows and orphans of the Fatherland. The flower of German youth is being offered up on the attars of Baat. Our homes are still being desolated in a campaign waged for more than five hundred days, not in lawful defence of German territory, but to satisfy the interesting and surges greated of Pression, conare still being desolated in a campaign waged for more than five hundred days, not in lawful defence of German territory, but to satisfy the insatiable and savage greed of Prussian conspirators. We again appeal to every toiler and wage-earner not yet stirred to the heart by these awful holocausts to register a vow no longer to remain idle and silent spectators of the stupendous crimes which have robbed us of our sons and brothers, and left upon the truthfulpages of history indelible stains. In the Reichtstag the men who had sworn to defend the rights of the people haye joined hands with our oppressors. The moral forces of the nation are stiffed by the violence of the Administration, trampling under foot the help-less mass of humanity crushed by the double burden of grief and want. We have examined through trusted sources the economic condition of every State and province. From one and all comes the cry, "Deliver us from this hell of suffering."

Consider for a moment the position of the Cerman Empire in Inly, 1914 We then en.

forfeited by barbarous cruelties and insatiable national interest in the matter, but rather

at the hands of an executioner.

KARL BERNSTEIN, President. EMIL GOTT ALBRECHT ZETTEL, Secretary, CONRAD SCHWABE. HEINRICH GLAURET. OTTO MUNSTERBURG GUSTAV OCHS. ERNST KALBELEISH.

# LETTERS FROM GERMANY.

## A LONGING FOR PEACE.

boped that the war would be over in November, but that hope is beyond fulfilment now.
When shall we see the end of all this?
Breidenbach, Sept. 19, 1915.—It is much to be wished that this war should finish soon.

One finds no more zest in life only old men, women, and children are to be seen in the

the war, is to be called up soon. Sexheimer is so upset he cannot eat or sleep. Come

what may, we can change nothing. The only essential thing is that this cursed war should end soon. Everybody here is sick to death of you have had enough of it too. Would to God peace were soon signed.

Here, on the other hand, is a letter found

off, and dated "From the trenches, Sept. 21, 1915":

My wish, and that of all my comrades i and it would already have been over long ago if everybody thought as we think in the trenches, and if everybody knew what hardships we have to undergo. I cannot imagine to myself a second inter campaign, considering that life in the trenches now is scarcely bearable.

THE ENEMY BEHIND.

# On a German soldier of the 140th Infantry Regiment, taken prisoner on October 30 last during the German counter attack on Tahure, two letters were found, one written by him-self, which he had not yet sent off, and one reself, which he had not yet sent on, and one re-ceived by him. Both are peculiarly German-typical of a certain kind of German mind. They are a jumble of nebulous German senti-ment, dashed with pan-Germanism.

Dear parents, brothers, and sisters—I have often dreamed of a new realm in which all peoples would be united in brotherhood, where there would be no longer any racial or national differences. "Brothers, let us fight side by side against the common enemy behind us." Yes, since I have worn this uniform I feel no hatred for those in front of me; all my hatred is, for those who hold the power. We Germans, we want the reserved of are we much better than a thousand years ago? We have invented the most murderous weapons—those terrible attacks with chloride gas were first of all made by ourselves. I may not come back alive, but all those who do should deem it a great duty to wreak vengeance upon the few upon whose consciences lie the lives of hundreds of thousands of men.

A cousin writes from Berlin on October 25 Dear Max-Here in Berlin I had not fol

# WHAT SHILLINGS

can do in dry-cleaning.

The practical effect of sending all clothes, such as suits and costumes (and household fabrics also) to be treated by our highly developed and well-tested processes of Dry Cleaning is the securing of clean, fresh, smart, and re-shaped apparel, with months of extra wear added—for a few shillings.

# EUSTACE BROS.,

DRY OLEANERS AND DYERS,

110 Cork Street, Dublin; also 8 Aungier Street and 1B Blessington Street,

Carriage Paid in One Direction on Country Parcels. 'Phane 1108.

# MUSICAL TOPICS.

monated all comes the cry, "Deliver us from one and all comes the cry, "Deliver us from the basility of the Musical Times itself for August and December. In the latter month Dr. Consider for a moment the position of the German Empire in July, 1914. We then end toyed civil rights and liberty as traders. In myself am entirely ignorant of the subjective of the world we were welcomed, tree to develog in friendly rivalry with other as tates the arts, the commerce, the martitime resources of our land. All our legitimate traders in protected by treaties and conventions. We were honoured and respected throughout the world. To-day the German mane is the scorn of civilisation, the German flag has become the basility of the world. To-day the German mane is the scorn of civilisation, the German flag has become the basility of the world. To-day the German flag has become the basility of the world. To-day the German flag has become the basility of the world. The silence, and in the village grave-plots of Brabant; For our crimes we are loathed by all honest men. To hide them is impossible. We stand naked and exposed. What can be more despicable than the treachery at Washington, at Constantinople, at Rome, at Budapest, at Teheran? What more contemptible than the hollow and lying subtringes for breaches of diplomatic citiquette and of all the canons of civilisation. At Constantinople, at Rome, at Budapest, at Teheran? What more contemptible than the hollow and lying subtringes for breaches of diplomatic etiquette and off all the canons of civilisate communities, of international jurisprudence, and of the case of the Norddeutake Algemeina Zeitung?. No one is deceived by them.

We who love our land with a passionate devotion and strive to resch the dawn of a new or which have been as the content of the subject of the Norddeutake Algemeina Zeitung?. No one is deceived by them.

We who love our land with a passionate devotion and strive to resch the dawn of a new or who love our land with a passionate devotion and strive to resch t ve written the above with heavy that, being a German and knowing their ships at sea is no longer a valid reason the Caecilienverein publications, he believed them to be the best and most suitable of their them to be the best and most suitable of their the sea." The English Admiralty do not the sea." The English Admiralty do not the sea." fail, and there can be no peace until he has been deposed from the Throne ne has fouled and his fellow conspirators have met their fate kind, and recommended them in all honesty.

Of course on that showing he is condemned in marines in the Baltic, and it usually abouther way by Dr. Terry's exposures of the some days before the Russian Admiralty nusical fraudulence of the Caecilienverein, and by the late Dr. Tozer's remark (quoted by Dr. Terry with approval) that "appreciation of Cecilian 'music' is not so much a testimonial in its favour as a reflection on the capacity of the critic." With these preliminary remarks. and a further reminder that Dr. Flood may be quite wrong for all I know, I will quote from his contribution to this month's Mulical granted to American journalists by high "In 1880," he says, "the Caecilienverein was adopted by a committee of priests under the

presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, The French War Office communicates some interesting letters found upon German prisoners, all showing a hankering for peace. Here are sentences picked at random:

Breslau, Sept. 16, 1915.—Here one still blocked that the war would be over in News in News and the stica," was issued in 1883, and a list of the submarine blocked assica, where their supre-1888, a young Bavarian priest, Rev. Heinrich Bewerunge who had been a junior chanter in Cologne Cathedral, was appointed, on the recommendation of Dr. Haberl, to the position, of Professor of Music in Maynooth College, the streets.

Munich, Sept. 9, 1915.—If only all this largest ecclesiastical seminary in Ireland. Munich, Sept. 9, 1915.—If only all this would end soon, and that you might come Then began a carefully-planned campaign of in the market. There is conducted to secure the war. The Munich, Sept. 9, 1915.—If only all this would end soon, and that you might come back. How could you have been pronounced fit for military service? It is incredible.

Osnabrück, Sept. 14, 1915.—Let us hope peace, so long wished for, will be signed soon. Every day recruits are called, even those who led here deeled unft.

Then began a carefully-planned campaign of commercialism in music and musicians which lasted till June, 1914, a period of twenty-six years. My views on the present subject are not influenced by this dreadful world-war now raging. I have lectured and written on the lasted till for instance, was much behind time, and it is raging. I have lectured and written on the raging. I have lectured and written on the said that those now building are not being fourth-rate. German Masses and Motets which were foisted on the country since 1888, significance of all this. The obvious explanation are not being time, and it is said that those now building are not being rushed. There is much speculation as to the significance of all this. had been declared unfit.

Offenbach, 'Sept. 18, 1915.—Everyone declared unfit before the war, and even during which were foisted on the country since 1888, and have denounced time and again the im-Seven years ago I wrote a special article on 'Church Music in Ireland, from 1878 to 1908," which was published in Church Music in Seven years ago I wrote a special article on is outside of her capabilities, and she is going to keep her fleet in safety and dier shipbuilding energies to liquidating portation of German organists' into Ireland. Leipzig, Aug. 18, 1915.—So it seems that (March, 1909), and from which I make the following extracts."

"Unfortunately, in many cases (this is Dr.

carding of the long-established popular Masses and Motets in favour of 'Cecilian' producthe trenches, is that this war, which has lasted over a year, should stop as soon as possible, voluntary choirs and created a less artistic voluntary choirs and created a less artistic model. Naturally, the 'star' quartets (the majority of choirs in Ireland consisted of paid der Goltz. He arrived at Aleppo on November 24 by Marshal von der Goltz. He arrived at Aleppo on November 24 by Marshal von der Goltz. quartets and voluntary amateurs) disappeared, ber 19. Speaking at a dinner given but their replacement by mediocre cheristers was not a universal blessing. There was no tauniversal blessing. There was no Cttoman Empire. He reviewed his a scope in the "Cecilian" Masses for vocal culture such as could be displayed in the Masses of Morart or Haydo of Council to Masses days of the Emperor William I. down to his of Mozart, or Haydn, or Gounod; and those visit in 1909, and said that the of Mozart, or Haydn, or Gounod; and those accustomed to the long tradition of the operatic or concert-stage school in city churches were avowed opponents of the new order of things. As might be expected, the enforcing of the diocesan law of 1880 was more or less sporadic, and at the end of ten years very little real progress had been made. . . In a number of cases over-zealous Cecilians did more harm than good to the movement. The harm than good to the movement. This harm was aggravated by the arrival of dozens of foreign (German, Swiss, Austrian, French, and Dutch) organists. But while decadence and vulgarisation has obsessed the grand old Gregorian chant, and while the debased Ratistop were an extendily comparison. The first place it was quite an extendily comparison. Gregorian chant, and while the debased Ratisbon version has been steadily corrupting the old traditions, a movement had been inaugurated at Solesmes, in 1830, by the publication of 'Les Mélodies Gregoriennes,' by Dom Pothier, O.S.B., which received a tremendous impetus by the new edition of the 'Liber Gradualis' following on the lines of the Dheims Cambrai version, and by editions of the Taiber agreat service to the Ottoman Empire, and that I could give no better expression to my gratitude towards your country than by con-Rheims-Cambrai version, and by editions of the 'Liber Antiphonarius,' the Processional, tributing something, at any rate, to the 'Liber Antiphonarius,' the Processional, the Responsorial, and other liturgical works. the Responsorial, and other liturgical works.

Then came that wonderful archaeological undertaking, the 'Paleographie Musicale," planned by Dom Mocquereau. But, above all, the fame of the practical work done by the Solesmes Benedictine monks, and their by the Solesmes Benedictine monks, and their Empire, and the friendliness of the whole Empire, and the friendliness of the whole the solesmes and the friendliness of the whole solesmes are solesmes and the friendliness of the whole solesmes are solesmes and the friendliness of the whole solesmes and the friendliness of the solesmes are solesmes are solesmes and the friendliness of the solesmes are solesmes and the friendliness of the solesmes are solesmes are solesmes and the friendliness of the solesmes are solesmes ian chants, showed beyond any manner of

doubt that it was necessary to have the Gre-gorian melodies restored to their pristine purity." "From 1888 to 1914 (Dr. Flood resumes, after his quotation) the Rev. Prof. Heinrich Bewerunge utilised his position at Maynooth twenty-five years about fifty of these cultured musicians were given appointments. College to recommend and push the sale of tured 'musicians were given appointments German Masses, German Motets, and Germanprinted liturgical music-books. Even when were sent home again. Several informed me the Vatican books came out, he had the hardihood to write a series of article in the Irish object was merely to learn English so that Ecclesiastical Record adversely criticising them, and had these articles re-published in Germany in the German language. Fortunately, his sophistries and crude theoretical travellers for German houses. The commercial travellers for German houses. The commercial travellers for German houses. The commercial travellers for German houses. knowledge of plain-chant were exposed by the Rev. T. Anselm Burge, O.S.B., in the Irish cialism has been pointed out by Ecclesiastical Record, but it is not wide of the Ecclesiastical Record, but it is not wide of the mark to state that during twenty-five years the recommendations of Prof. Bewerunge resulted in the sale in Ireland of many thousand pounds worth of German Country and the sale in Ireland of many thousand pounds worth of German Country and Ireland of many thousand pounds worth of German Country and Ireland of many thousand Ireland Ire

## IN THE NORTH SEA.

with their representatives in America, for issue reports about the doings of able to give full naval reports.

## THE LAST PHASE.

But there was good reason why the German Admiralty should make some demonstra-tion of the existence of a fighting fleet even so far from Kiel as the Skagerack. Recently naval authorities, and the statue looking out to sea has These activities, however, have not impress the ordinary German, especially the Ham-burg and Bremen shipping communities, as adequate compensations for the continued quiescence of the German Navy and the

that German pride experienced.

There is, too, another point well known to shipping men, but only now reaching the German public. The German yards are now made up her mind that sea victory debts after the war.

# VON DER GOLTZ'S MISSION

# A SPEECH AT ALEPPO.

people will enable me to achieve success, and that I shall be able to drive away the enemy

into Ireland. It is safe to say that within Many of them were grossly incompetent, and that they were 'amateurs,' and that their artistic damage wrought through comme

# THREAT OF DEA

BERLIN RIC

## DEMONSTRAT A Berne message says :- The

recently issued police notific demonstrators, as published Socialist newspapers, is as for WARNING If any assembly of people he streets and attacks with the streets and attacks with sons or things each partic imonstration shall be punish of the peace with imprisor than three months duration The ringleaders of such de do injury to individuals or or destroy property, will be syears' hard labour.

noever, by means of fire tools, is guilty of offering tricts or areas where martia

## ENEMY VIEWS OF POSSIBILITIE

the armed forces of the law s by death. In the latter case death, in the event of mitratances, may be commuted to the

HERR BALLIN'S TI The Zurich corresponde The Zurch correspondent of Italia states that through part of Count Tisza's speech the following phrase has been Hungary is ready to concherritorial annexation.

Accompanied by his num Prince von Bulow has left Smi many. The Swiss newspapers the failure of what is called

Herr Ballin published his ( in the Vossische Zeitung.
The men who will be eterms of peace will have task that of putting an with the war which has deto the armament lever They will also have to p by an economical war whations. In this connectifiedom of the seas com prominence. In peace times ways free, but during war found to our cost that it is t which rules the seas. There and will, be found to guaran traffic to mercantile fleets. the war would bring us back tinental policy, and would fer Germany's prospects as rega

## SENUSSI THREA EGYPT.

# ORIGIN OF THE MOV

GERMANS' GUN-RU EXPLOIT.

movement of the Senussi tribe north-west frontier of ligypt, i appears that a certain numbe officers age now directing these of The Bedouin tribes of Cyrene hitherto given the Italians turned their attacks against Egyptian forces. The first Bedouin movement took place.

GUNBOATS SUNK. "The submarine, after having discharge of the cargo, attacked old Egyptian coastguard boats, the Abdel Moneim, which happened Sollum Bay One was sunk, and badly damaged by a shell, and ashore."

The correspondent was told a submarine, before clearing off, fit of fifty shells at Sollum. of fifty shells at Sollum.

A few days after the first att
Sollum had been reported the E
mander decided to withdraw his
better position. They were, in fa
210 kilometres (about 170 and 111
the pearest railway terminus, ar
kommunication with Alexandria by
of one telegraphic wire. He w
Marsa Matruh, about seventy kilo
Bir Fokās Station, and this distanc
by a good motor truck service. le second reason which indi lish commander to come to this to avoid open conflict with Save

Sherif, with whom the best of

GRAND SENUSSI'S ATTII

These good relations were furth within the last few days by a natipaper, which announced that Senussi wished to punish a tribe whis consent, had attacked Egyptia notwithstanding the good relation. This situation does not for the report a version aspect. It is believed. GRAND SENUSSI'S ATTI sent a serious aspect. It is belinumber of armed Bedouins are caround Sollum—about 8,000 of the around Sollum—about 8,000 of the it is not known exactly what numbave been concentrated towards of on the Egyptian frontier. It is as the number is much inferior, and that British troops have been so numbers—the majority of them be—towards the threatened points, signs indicate that the situation is both the greatest energy.

# ENEMY PLANS AGA

## INSPIRED EXPOSIT The following apparently inspir

and Egypt appears in the Turco-Nouveau Siede, published at Sake The delay in beginning the new the Central Powers in Macedonia not due to vacillation, but sir of completing the necessary r tions and terminating the diple tions with the Greek Government test secrecy must be maintained regard to these negotiations, bu corded by certain newspapers of pression that the Central Power not to deprive themselves of a vantage the existing circumsta-them, that they are anxious to and hearty, co-operation of order to conduct the new op atmost vigour, and that they are a vonring to overcome the aversions by offering her the amplest possion by offering her the amplest possion tees. It is probably chiefly these partial that are retarding Austro-Germangainst the Allies in Greek Macedon It must not be thought, however, many will be unable to prosecute he terprises against England before simpletely cleared, Macedonia of energy of the property of th itmost vigour, and that they ar and munitions, and there will be obtained now that railway communicat Berlin and Constantinople is retired, therefore, the British hope, large forces at Salonika, to retard tian expedition they are

expedition possible without the increasity of expelling the Allies from Preparations for a renewed struggleonia are being pursued simultant those for an advance on Suez, and may happen.

SEWE

NUAL

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WELL

RIDE

TITUATI

A Berne message says :- The full text of the recently issued police notification to Berlin demonstrators, as published by the Swiss

HISEA.

MYSTERY.

S"SEARCH."

adron of their ched the North

why the Ger-

o phrased as squadron had searched the

the Baltic ar Jas. the

further con-

a and not the die required --

S WISSION

of the whole

that within of these . culn appointments ral informed me and that their English so that double salary as Il of them pushed

19 to 1914 are oil

lus caricature, was the select College at Palestrina ! d's contribution to

an Art, or, as he many oars to burn!

## ENEMY VIEWS OF PEACE POSSIBILITIES.

## SENUSSI THREAT TO EGYPT.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT. ----

# GERMANS' GUN-RUNNING

the subfragine, after having watched the arge of the cargo, attacked two small, at concealed advance posts, where they stand ever ready to give an instant alarm.

# INSPIRED EXPOSITION.

The following apparently inspired exposiof German plans in regard to Sale Egypt appears in the Turco-German paper wean Siede, published at Salonika: The delay in beginning the new offensive by Contral Powers in Macedonia is certainly due to vacillation, but simply to the need completing the necessary military preparatis and terminating the diplomatic negotiawith the Greek Government. The stric-secrecy must be maintained at present in

## ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

# THE EVE OF CHRISTMAS.

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GHOSTLY REIMS.

demonstrators, as published by the Swiss Socialist newspapers, is as follows:—

WARNING.

If any assembly of people openly gathers in the streets and attacks with violence any persons or things each participant in such demonstration shall be punished for disturbance of the peace with imprisonment of not less than three months' duration.

The ringleaders of such demonstration who do injury to individuals or attack, plunder, or destroy property, will be sentenced to ten years' hard labour.

noever, by means of firearms or dangerous tools, is guilty of offering violence in districts or areas where martial law prevails to the armed forces of the law shall be punished by death. In the latter case the sentence of death, in the event of mitigating circumstances, may be commuted to that of imprisonment for him. We will reserve our celebrations until victory.
The Christmas season is not forgotten entirely.
The folk at home see to that." For a month past the military mails have been crowded to the utmost with letters and packages con-The Zurich correspondent of the Giornale diltalic states that throughout Hungary that content of Count Tisza's speech which contained until Christmas morning, when the officer thingary is ready to conclude peace without territorial annexation.

Accompanied by his numerous secretaries, Prince von Bulow has left Switzerland for Germany. The Swiss newspapers express relief at the failure of what is called his "peace intrigue."

Harr Ballin published his Christmas wishes.

Harr Ballin published his Christmas wishes.

Herr Ballin published his Christmas wishes in the l'ossische Zeitung. He says:—
The men who will be called upon to settle teims of peace will have as their principal and that of putting an end, simultaneously with the war which has destroyed generations to the armament lever, or at least of ending it so far as concerns the welfare of Europe, thich has been exhausted by it for decades. They will also have to provide some security that this sanguinary war will not be followed by an economical war which would separate mations. In this connection, the demand for freedom of the seas comes once more into provide in the seas were always free, but during war we have again found to gur cost that it is the strongest fleet which rules the seas. Therefore, means must, and will, be found to guarantee the freedom of the wild in the mercantile fleets, not only in peace time but also in time of war. To make a free level from Berlin to Bagdad our only aim in the war would bring us back to a purely Contental policy, and would seriously prejudice to mercantile fleets, not only in peace time but also in time of war. To make a free level from Berlin to Bagdad our only aim in the war would bring us back to a purely Contental policy, and would seriously prejudice to remain of her political economy.

The priest in charge thus explained the meaning of it to me. "Although the enemy," he said, "has destroyed without reason the outer shell of the house of God, this light, typifying eternal faith in the heaft of our true believers, burns for ever." typifying eternal faith in the heaft of our true believers, burns for ever."

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING. Christmas shopping is at its height in populous towns like Epernay and Chateau Thierry, situated close to the front. Besides showing various appropriate gifts for soldiers in the trenches the shopkeepers display many suitable presents for the soldiers to send to their folks at home. The appeal of domestic sentiment is very evident, for toys predominate, but there is also a wide variety of sweetnests and various household knick sweetmeats and various household knick-knacks, fancy pin-cushions, sewing-bags, toilet sets, and inexpensive jewellery. The men realise that during these days which are The correspondent of the Stampa (Milan) in normal times holidays they must fight for the freedom of their hearths instead of playing Santa Claus with their kiddles around

The correspondent of the Stampa (Milan) correspondent of the Stampa (Milan) correspondent of the Stampa (Milan) correspondent of the Senussi tribe against the the state of the Senussi tribe against the particles of the Senussi tribe against the particles of the Senussi tribe against the particles of Cyrenaien, who had it reto given the Italians treuble, have a tribe of the state arine, approached the coast close to the use of a new serum supplied by the Parties, where until recently was established the Grand Senussi. About 200 crs were landed, with Turkish and Gerofficers, and some artillery and machine-officers, and some artillery and machine-officers and some artillery and machine-officers. GUNBOATS SUNK.

course there are men in the trenches, but they are out of sight in their warm dug-outs, and the only visible signs of

Moneim, which happened to be off Bay. One was sunk, and the other damaged by a shell, and had to run and I was told that among them there is a be correspondent was told also that the statistics in peace times. Lesaw a battalion statistics in peace times. I saw a battalion with a stirring military band at its head pass in review before the General. The men, who were swarthy and strong representatives of the Basque country, swung along with the free and easy strides one would expect from the nearest railway terminus, and were in communication with Alexandria by means only a one telegraphic wire. He withdrew to war as Matruh, about seventy kilometres from the first attack against the free and expect times. I saw a battalion with a stirring military band at its head pass in review before the General. The men, who were swarthy and strong representatives of the Basque country, swung along with the free and easy strides one would expect from trained athletes ready to enter the Olympic games. They are no exception to the general rule, for all the French soldiers seem to have emerged from seventeen months of war as though it had been only so much physical training. Every man is confident that the "Christmas of 1916 will find Germany's hour broken, and the families of the Allied armies

signs indicate that the situation is being faced

have lived in our midst for over a year, and they do not know us yet. They are amazed On the one hand, nobody murmurs; we all respect and shall continue to respect their rules and regulations. But, on the other hand, they have not won over a single heart. (Prolonged applause.) We have a King, one only King, and we shall never have but one King!" (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Figaro, commenting on this discourse, remarks:—"This enables us to understand the malice of General von Bissing in offering Cardinal Mercier a passport to go to Rome, but not to return."

# IRELAND'S ROLL OF HONOUR.



Lleut. Gerald BRADSTREET, Royal Engineers died of wounds at Gallipoli, was the son of Sir Edward and Lady Brad-street, of Castilla, Clontarf, Dublin.



Second Lieut. J. SHAW, 9th Lancashire Fusi- | Second Lieut. Hers, in hospital at Alexandria with dysentery contracted in Gallipoli, is the son of Mr. W. J. Shaw, of Alicia, Knock,





Sergeant G. GRAY, 5th Royal Inniskilling Rifleman C. MACDONA, 2nd Royal Irish Private Aleck Hamilton MARTIN, K.O.S.B., Rifles, three times wounded in France, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Macdona, 71 killed at Gallipoli, was the son of Mr. Martin, 27 Marlborough road, Donny-



Private T. P. O'SHEA, R.A.M.C, in hospital | Private Joseph Warren BASS, 1st Irish in Cairo with dysentery contracted in Salonika, is the brother of Mr. J. J. O'Shea, of Battersby and Co., Westmore-



Guards, killed in France, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boss, Carrigbeg House, Gorey, Co. Wexford.



Private Harry DOUGLAS 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, reported wounded and missing since August 16th at the Dardanelles. Any news will be gratefully received by

# ENTANGLED IN RUSSIA.

THE GERMAN PREDICAMENT.

\_\_\_ MUD AND FROST. The character of the adventure in which the

the standing temporary for the mangine country around a land before (about 170 and 111 miles) for manufaction with the beauth of the popular temporary and the formal popular temporary for the popular of Providence. (Cheers.)

"This it is which disconcerts the men who have been amongst us for over a year. They

# WEALTH NOT DIMINISHED.

SIR GEORGE PAISH ON THE OUTLOOK.

Sir George Paish, the editor of the Statist. has expressed some interesting views on the effect of the war in an interview with Mr. Basil Mathews, of the London Missionary

# THE WORLD WAR.

AN IMPARTIAL SURVEY,

-"GERMANY BEATEN"

CALM AND DETERMINED.

SWEDE'S IMPRESSION OF HIS tended by the Tribune that Germany stands a chance of being annihilated or overruin or partitioned, and it is claimed that Germany has lost more than she has gained. "Gerdespite the boasting of her public speakers.

To sam up: "Germany has lost the war as a whole because she went into the war determined to win world supremacy, and she is coming out of the war at very best, heavily burdened with debt, leaving her great foes unbeaten, and leaving Great Britain, her chief rival, organised for war on something like a German basis, and having lost the world markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

CALM AND DETERMINED.

SWEDE'S IMPRESSION OF HIS

SWEDE'S IMPRESSION OF HIS

- TOUR.

Baron: Adelsward, the ex-Mimister, has given a Swedish newspaper his impressions of the visit recently made to France and England, be a party of distinguished Swedes, of which he was a member.

He recalled the fact that the journey was unbeaten, and leaving Great Britain, her chief rival, organised for war on something like a German basis, and having lost the world markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

To som up: "Germany has lost the war as the visit of the visit recently made to France and England, and to show clearly that Swedish in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

To som up: "Germany has lost the war as a member.

He recalled the fact that the journey was unbeaten, and leaving Great Britain, her chief rival, organised for war on something like a German basis, and having lost the world markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

To som up: "Germany has lost the war as the visit of the Caurch from its appointed leaders. In the cease of the Kingdom notation and the same than the care man."

What I want mainly to urge is that Ci.M.S. should hold itself in readiness during the year for whatever call may come to the Caurch from its appointed leaders. In the course of 1915 I had the great

# BRITAIN A WAR WORK-

SHOP. FRENCHMAN'S VIVID PICTURE OF OUR EFFORTS.

# THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Preaching at Canterbury Cathedral last Sunday from the text: "In your patience ye skall win your souls," the Archbishop said:— "This Christmas carries in every hand a note of wide and deep disquiet and of almost unbearable strain. The high festival is overhung with a dark cloud, a sort of undefinated disquiet as the war circle widens and the issue seems to recede back and, back. Yet there is not among us the very smallest flagging in our high and stern resolve that the cause which we believe in our hearts to be that of righteousness and honour and truth shall, God helping us, go forward to ultimate victory. Nor is there any real doubt that the strife must and shall lead to that issue for the whole world's good."

We are coming to chiral solutions of the solutions of the Serbian race, and there convey to solutions of the strip out attempt to convey to solutions.

cond Lieut. Claud Henry Whish DARLING, 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, attached 2nd, killed in France by a sniper, was the son of the late Rev. Oliver W. Darling, of Killesk Parish, Duncannon, Co. Wexford. prise, and "in your patience ye shall win your souls."

The following letter to the Bishop of London has been drafted for signature by the unbeneficed clergymen of military age in the diocese. All three clauses of the letter can be signed separately, but it will be noticed that the real importance of it is contained in the third section, which asks the Bishop to waive the rule prohibiting clergy from serving in the fighting ranks.

The letter is as follows:—

"We, the signatories of this letter, believing

Any news will be gratefully received by his mother, Mrs. Douglas, 49 North Strand road, Dublin.

Strand road, Dublin.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Dublin.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Dublin Times Series.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Weekly Irish Times Series.

Dublin Times Series.

The continuum with his address. Probably he would be surprised did he know to what a primacle his nock have exalted him since this incident.

SERBIAN ATROCITIES.

EVIDENCES OF BULGAR GRUELTY.

---EXTERMINATING THE NATION.

victory. Nor is there any real doubt that the strife must and shall lead to that issue for the whole world's good."

We are coming to think with increase of awe what is the fearfulness of sacrifice in country after country which that end seems to require, but we shall face it unflinchingly, with brows set firm and lips compressed and mental muscles taut. There will be no flagging or doubtings. Of that I think we can be sure. We must once and all, in the remaining day of this year, be preparing for that solemn act with which the New Year is to begin—nothing less than the re-dedication to Him of our life as it is in the firm belief that He will pardon and mend and strengthen us. We brace our soldiers and civilians at home and auroad, to discharge the trust of so arming and so fighting and so conquering as to make no such fighting either necessary or possible in

The enclosure referred to is as follows:

THE FERMANS IN SERBIA.

The journal Le Journal de Genere of November 4 publishes the following correspondence from its representative at Nish in which reference is made to the atroctics committed by German troops in Serbia:

At Lucida, a small town routh of Pozar-evne, the Cerman troops massacred the civilian population on masses, shooting new women and dividence without distinction.

one, they herribly mutilated six women and seven children, their cruelty being so extreme that they cut the bodies of their victims into pieces. At Salevne, 17 miles south of Semandria there was a general massacre of the civiliar, population. At Palanka, 22 miles south of Semandria 12 the fighting ranks.

The letter is as follows:—
"We, the signatories of this letter, believing that the needs of our country demand the most efficient utilisation of the nation's resources, respectfully request your lordship to—
"(1) Consider the possibility of so reorganising the work of the diocese as will permit of the largest number of clergy being set free for whole or part time for work directly in connection with the war."

"(2) Invite all clergy of military age (i.) to offer themselves for those branches of national service for which your lordship deems them suitable, and (ii.) to undertake whatever work may, in accordance with this action, be allotted them.

The letter is as follows:—
"that they cut the bodies of their victims into pieces. At Salevae, 17 mies south of Semenating there was a general massacre of the civilian population. At Palanka, 22 miles south of Semenating theorem and feelbe old men were taken from their choices in a public place and slid in the presence of the population. The addience precedent the exclution was composed of relations of the victims, and their cries of harroes provided by this act of cruelty were heartreeding. At Sapat, 24 miles south east of falcrode, the Tierman soldiers entered the hones of the civilian inshabitants and killed old men, wenne and children with the Tharcont. They subsequently harrow the first the Serman attempted to essent from their victims into pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian, population. At Palanka, 22 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenatics there was a general massacre of the civilian pieces. At Salevae, 17 miles south of Semenat

"(3) Consider if it be not possible to waive the rule which at present prohibits clergy from serving in the combatant ranks."

These London curates who are petitioning their Bishop to grant them permission to fight in the combatant ranks may find themselves in collision with the Canon Law. This is still binding on the clergy, though not upon the laity, and forbids the exercise of priestly functions by any cleric who has shed blood. At the beginning of the 17th century Archbishop Abbott was practically deposed from the Primacy because he had accidentally killed a gamekeeper. But the militant curates can plead at least two precedents. "Parson Walker," the hero of the siege of Londonderry, fell at Boyne Water when Bishop-designate of Derry. On the outbreak of the American civil, war Dr. Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, exchanged his crozier for a sword. He became a brilliant confederate general, and was killed by a chance cannon shot among the mountains of Georgia in 1864.

He became a brilliant confederate general, and was killed by a chance cannon shot among the mountains of Georgia in 1864.

One of the outstanding features of the war, as a multiplicity of incidents reported and unreported has already shown, is the coefficients of the chaplains serving with the troops at the front. A little time ago an open-air service for British troops was being held at a certain spot only a short, distance behind the front. The chaplain was addressing a large body of men when he met with a population in certain regards of Servin where

MR. CHURCHILL AT THE

PRONT:

THE WAY. Is said, "bed irreded previously all the strength of th

ON PA

not know, nor very much care. We do

know that he must have been thirsting

for any opportunity of putting an end to the pernicious activities of the enemy's diplomatic agents in Salonika. That town may be in Greek, and therefore theoretically in neutral, territory; but it is in practice a town in the occupation of Allied forces and in a state of siege. The Greek Government may choose to see nothing aniss in the fact that in such a town agents of the enemy should be at large to carry on espionage and various other activities to the detriment of the occupying forces .. but if cannot seriously expect the Allies to enter into the spirit of any such opera bouffe situation. We may expect that General Sarrail, undeterred by Greek protests, will proceed from action against the enemy's official spies to action against their unofficial spies; and the latter are likely to have a less comfortable fate than mere imprisonment in a warship. The Allies' military action at Salonika has been handicapped quite long enough by the presence of far from disinterested observers of their preparations. The other | sen is, if possible, even less substantial. Castelorizzo was taken by the Greeks from the Turks during the first Balkan War; but it was at that time one of the group of islands nominally in Italian occupation pending the fulfilment by Turkey of certain terms in the Treaty of Lausanne, which ended the Italo-Turkish War. As a military event, the French seizure of the island as a base of operations against Asia Minor is one of many signs that the Allies' strategy in the Levant has now entered upon a phase of coherent and vigorous action. We welcome the indicathat this action is to be supported, and not, as was our earlier military action, compromised, by the Allies' diplomacy.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

In consequence of the great telegraphic delay resulting from the usual official despatches and other accounts of the operations in the several theatres of war.

# ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS

GENERAL MULLALY'S TRIBUTE

TO THE MEN.

The 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers was inspected on Monday morning in Gore Court Park, Sittingbourne, by Major-General H. Mullaly, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Thames and Medway Garrison.

Thames and Medway Garrison.

After the General had inspected the ranks, the battalion was formed up, and General Mullaly said:—Coloriel Meldon, officers, and men of the 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers: I have come to-day to say "Good-bye" to you previous to your return to Ireland, and to express vious to your return to Ireland, and to express my sorrow at losing you. For over thirteen months you have been under my command, and during that period your discipline has been of the highest, and your general conduct of the best. Into your training and work in connection with the local defences you have put all your hearts, as all good soldiers do, and have nobly upheld the traditions of your famous regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. At one time I had hopes that I might have the honour of facing the enemy beside you, but At one time I had nopes that I might have the honour of facing the enemy beside you, but that pleasure is not to be for the present. Not only am I sorry to lose you, but, from what I have heard locally, many of the Sittingbourne peeple are equally, sorry that you are going. I am afraid that your arrangements for Christmas will be somewhat spoiled are going. I am afr, id that your arrangements for Christmas will be somewhat spoiled by this move, but I wish you all a very happy Christmas. One never knows, and if fortune should be kind enough, I may yet have the pleasure of fighting side by side with

ou. Good-bye, men, and good luck.
Colonel Meldon briefly replied.
The high traditions of the Royal Dublin Fusihers were well maintained by the 4th Battalion at the inspection, and Sittingbourne and Milton people regret to learn that the Irish soldiers

FRENCH PRESIDENT AND BELGIUM.

PARIS, FRIDAY. exident Poincaré has exchanged new yearings with the Kings of Italy, Serbia and Belgium. In reply to a telegram sent by King Albert, President Poincaré said:—
"I have no doubt that the year which is beginning will bring to brave and loyal Belgium the complete reparation which is due to ber, and which all the Allies consider as

The Irish Times. P. AND O. LINER SUNK

> ON VOYAGE TO BOMBAY. -

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE. is announced by Lloyd's that the P. and O. while on a voyage from London to Bombay. Most of the passengers, and crew

Lloyd's reports that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Persia, London for Bombay, was sunk at 1 p.m. n December 30th.

Most of the passengers and crew were lost. Four boats got clear. The P. and O. Company state that the four boats which got clear from the Persia were picked up by a steamer bound for Alexandria, and have been landed.

The Persia was a vessel of 8,000 gross tonnage, built by Laird and Co., of Greenock, The Persia was commanded by Captain W. H. S. Hall. She left Tilbury Dock, London, on Saturday, December 18th.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Hewett's Travel Agency, D'Olier street, Dublin, we are enabled to print the following list of passengers that sailed from Tilbury Dock:— That, at least, appears to be the view of General Sarrail, whom we must presume to be acting under the authority of the French Government. The French Commander in the Orient has taken two steps which have produced from the Greek Government more "protests," to which that Government is as much prone as was the Government is as much prone as was the Government to ultimata at Edgecombe, Mr. W. E.; Edgecombe, Mrs.; Mrs. P.; Gibson, Miss F.; Graham, Mrs. B. Grant, Rev. A. C.; Grant, Mrs.; Grindle Mrs. C. B.; Halpin, Miss; Hoggan, Mr. G. arrested en masse, from the highest to the lowest, the staffs of the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consulates at Salonika, and deposited them in safe custody in a French warship. The Greek Government has protested "in energetic terms" against this "violation of its sovereign rights." General Sarrail has lower fights. "General Sarrail has Rea Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Ros

## FRENCH LINER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) MARSEILLES, FRIDAY. The rescued crew and passengers of the Ville de la Ciotat, the torpedoed French liner, arrived here yesterday on board the British n. The rescued passengers are in asserting that the liner was unanimous in asserting that the liner was torpedoed without warning, and that it was only due to the captain's skill and rapidity of action that there were fewer victims than had been expected. The torpedo which sunk the ship was fired at a range of only 300 yards. A boat containing seven of the crew and a number of passengers was dragged down as the ship sank, as the tackle could not

> AMERICA AND THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE AVOIDED. (PEUTED'S TELECDAM)

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY. will probably prove the hollowness event which has produced a Greek protest is the French occupation of the island of Castelorizzo, off the southern coast of Asia Minor. The island is to be used, according to the Athens newspapers, as a base of operations against the Turkish port of Adalia. In this case the Greek pretest is if receible even less substantial controversy on terms acceptable to the United States. able to the United States.

# SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S NEW

CANADIAN FORCES TO BE INCREASED.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL)

OTTAWA, FRIDAY. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, has Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, has issued the following New Year message to the people of Canada:—

More than twelve months ago our Empire consecrated all its powers and its supreme endeavours to the great purpose which concerns the liberties of the world and the destinies of all its nations.

In the dawn of another year our hearts are more resolute than ever to accomplish that

are more resolute than ever to accomplish that task, however formidable it may prove. By the greatness of the need, our future efforts must be measured. Nowhere is the Canadian spirit more firm and unwavering than among the men who hold the trenches, and those who will stortly stand by their side. the men who hold the trenches, and those who will shortly stand by their side. Nowhere, is it more undaunted than in the hospitals and convalescent homes. Already we have learned the full meaning of sacrifice. To all Canadian homes that have been saddened, to all Canadian hearts that have been stricken by the tragedy of this war, we pray that a Divine blessing may bring consolation and healing. Much has had to be learned during the past fifteen months, because we were not prepared for this war. The strongest assurance of ultimate victory lies before us.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

OTTAWA, FRIDAY. Sir Robert Borden's New Year Message to-night announces that the Canadian forces are to be increased from a quarter to half a mil-lion men. The authorised force at present is 25,000. The number of recruits enlisted for overseas service up to December 15th total 212,690.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH PARLIAMENTS.

(RECTER'S TELEGRAM.) PARIS, FRIDAY. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, under the presidency of M. Clemenceau, after hearing a statement by M. Franklin Bouillon regarding the plan for a meeting of the members of the British and French Parliaments, instructed M. Pichon, M. Donmer, and Baron Destournelles to confer with the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber as to the labours of the proposed Anglo-French Parliamentary Committee.

or marking over it in unsuitable conditions, britted of the Chamber as to the labours of the proposed Angio-French Parliamentary Committee.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN DUBLIN.

In Dublin the New Year made a bad beginning. Early in the morning there was a heavy tunderstorm, accompanied by vividing and frequently there were heavy and they should keep in view; and she will the state of the should keep in view; and they should be careful themsetves to set an example to the danger areas of rifle ranges and they also desired the strength of the should keep in view; and they should be careful themsetves to set an example to the danger areas of rifle ranges and the labour the danger areas of rifle ranges and the labour the morning there was a heavy tunderstorm, accompanied by vividing and frequently there were heavy in the city, and business the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the view of the should keep the show that the was not the usual broad the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the strength of the should keep the show that the should be careful themselves to set an example to the should be careful themselves to set an example to the should be careful themselves to set an example to the should be careful themselves to set an example to the suggestion of suggestions that the same time as ment the and they should be careful themselves to set an example to the suggestions to the same than the same time as endured the suggestions to the same time as the suggestion to the same time as the suggestion to the same time as endured the strength of the same time as the suggestion to the same time as the suggest

## GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

IS IT A TEUTONIC JEST? The Wolff Bureau issued to the German

Press on Tuesday night, as "a telegram from Basle," the following ingenious communica tion:—
The Newe Zurcher Zeitung publishes an article called "Peace Ideas," which deals with the peace aims of the German Empire, existing in informed German circles. The existing in informed German circles. The article is, as regards its most important part,

as follows:—
In German circles the main principles of the peace negotiations now to be initiated are

the peace negotiations now to be initiated are thus conceived:—

(1) Belgium is to retain her independence, provided that a repetition of the events of the year 1914 be made impossible by treaties, and perhaps, also, by the holding of pledges. A complete absorption of Belgium would be violently opposed, even by German industry, because the dropping of the Customs barriers would be bound to lead to disagreeable conditions as long as a boom conditions in Belgium. would be bound to lead to disagreeable condi-tions, so long as labour conditions in Belgium remain so far behind labour conditions in Germany, on account of the lack of an ade-quate factory law. Even for a Customs union quate factory law. Even for a Customs unfor one would require an interim period of at least five years. Belgium, however, would have to pay to Germany an annual war contribution to the amount of her former military. Budget, while Germany would exercise police

authority until the final payment.

(2) The occupied French Departments would nediately be restored to France. would also waive any war indemnity on the part of France, if France ceded to Germany part of France, if France ceded to Germany her claims on Russia to the amount of about 18 milliards of france (£720,000,000). An obvious condition of this agreement with France would be the restoration by England

of Calais. (3) Russian Poland is to be made entirely independent, under a German Prince, as King of Poland... On the other hand, Poland would have to pay to Germany a war contribution on a similar basis to the contribution by Bel-gium. The historical striving towards the ea, which has dominated Russia's policy for centuries, is to receive consideration by the grant to Russia of an outlet to the Persian

Gulf.

(4) Italy must give up the occupied Turkish islands, but against this the state of affairs before the outbreak of war would be main-(5) Bulgaria, of course, must get Macedonia and also a corridor to the Danube, stretching from Nish to Semendria. The former Old

Serbia is to remain independent, or to be united to Montenegro in one kingdom. (6) Albania must really obtain the inde-pendence that was formerly granted, under Prince of her own election.

(7) The claims of Rumania and Greece seem at this moment to be not quite definitely de

ided. We think, continues the article, that it We think, continues the article, that it is the duty of the neutral Press to open discussion about the fundamental conditions of the future peace, for there can be no doubt that these conditions would become very considerably more severe if further warlike events on a large scale were decided in favour of the Central Powers. One must yield to no deception about the fact that Germany, in spite of her singers and deeply-felt yearning for peace. her sincere and deeply-felt yearning for peace, will grasp the sword with new wrath if the hand that she proffered is refused in tragical nisappreciation of the real situation.

Prince Bülow, or whoever may be the author
f this precious concection, adds a final touch humour by appending the following "Note the Wolff Bureau"

by the Wolff Bureau":—

In Switzerland people see in this article a peace-feeler emanating from the German side. We are authorised to state that this view is, of course, unfounded.

KAISER'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

ALLIES' "IMPOTENT MADNESS." (PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL) AMSTERDAM, FRIDAY.

on the occasion of the New Year, has addressed the following order to the German Army, Navy, and Colonial troops:—

Comrades, one year of severe fighting has elapsed. Whenever superior numbers of the enemy tried to rush our lines they failed before your loyalty and bravery. Everywhere where I sent you into battle you gained glorious victories. Thankfully we remember to-day, above all, our brethern who joyfully to-day, above all, our brethren who joyfully gave their blood in order to gain security for our beloved ones at home, and imperishable glory for the Fatherland. What they began we shall accomplish, with God's gracious help. In impotent madness, our enemies, from west and east, from north and south, still try to deprive us of all that makes life worth living. The hope of conquering us in fair fighting they buried long ago. On the weight of their masses, on the starvation of our entire people, on the influence of their campaign of calciumny, which is as mischievous as malicious, they o-day, above all, our brethren who joyfull which is as mischievous as malicious, they believe they can still reckon. Their plans will not succeed. Their hopes will be miscrably disappointed. In the presence of the spirit of determination which imperturbably united the army and those at home with a will to do one's duty for the Fatherland to the last breath, and a determination to secure victory, we enter the New Year with God for the protection of the Fatherland, and for Ger-

DAMAGE BY TROOPS. WAR OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS TO

SOLDIERS. An important memorandum on avoidable damage to property by troops and its relation to the preservation of national resources has been issued by the War Office, and is to be read out to the troops in training in Great Britain once a month. Suitable disciplinary measures will be taken in all cases of neglect of the instructions contained in the memoran of the instructions contained in the memoran-dum, and the responsibility—pecuniary and otherwise—will in all such cases be brought home to the individual concerned. The memorandum reads:—

1. The preservation of the national resources

public importance, and it cannot be too urpublic importance, and it cannot be too urgently impressed upon troops of all ranks that avoidable damage to property is a waste of such resources which may have a prejudicial effect on the military power of the country.

2. In particular, attention is directed to the

2. In particular, attention is directed to the llowing points:—
(1) Very heavy claims have been received for dilapidation and wilful damage to houses in which troops were quartered or billeted in the past year. It is an essential part of an officer's duty to exercise a strict control over his troops in billets or quarters, and to make frequent inspection with a view to preventing any sort of abuse; and that the wanton or negligent damage, both inside and out, of houses occupied by troops can be justified. ouses occupied by troops can be justified

by no military reasons. by no military reasons.

(2) Serious damage continues to be done to crops and agricultural land by riding or marching over it in unsuitable conditions, breaking of hedges, cutting of field drains, disturbances of stock, etc. The

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

GREAT GERMAN LOSSES.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT. The National Review for January contains, says The Times, what is undoubtedly the best account yet published, whether for lay or military readers, of the great offensive on the Western front, known as the Battle of Champagne, of September 24, 1915, and the following days. It is the official account of the French Headquarters Staff, and is accompanied by the French official military map, which, it is needless to say, is excellent.

The narrative takes one from the first preparations for the offensive, which its terrific

parations for the offensive, which its terrific artillery fire, under which, as a paper found on a German prisoner described it, it was "as though the whole world was in a state of collapse," to a summary of the results attained, results with which General Joffre, in his proclamation congratulating the Army dated October 5, expressed his "profound satisfac-That those results were so great was as the Headquarters Staff says, due primarily to "the incomparable individual worth of the

LOSS OF 140,000 MEN. Some idea of the character of the fighting and of the magnitude of the losses inflicted on the enemy will be gathered from the following

simple, matter-of-fact statement:—
"At the beginning of September the Germans had on the Champagne front 70 battalions. In anticipation of our attack they brought there, before September 25, 29 battalions. This makes 99 battalions, represent ing, if account be taken of the corresponding artillery and pioneer formations, 115,000 men directly engaged. The losses due to the artil-

directly engaged. The losses due to the artillery preparation and the first attacks were such that from September 25 to October 15 the German General Staff was compelled to renew its effectives almost in their entirety by sending 93 fresh battalions.

"It may be assumed that the units engaged on September 25 and 26 suffered losses amounting to from 60 to 80 per cent. (even more for certain corps, which have entirely disappeared). The new units brought into line for the counter-attacks, and subjected in connection with these to an incessant bombardment, tion with these to an incessant bombardment, lost 50 per cent. of their effectives, if not more. We think we shall be understating the case we set down 140,000 men as the sum of the

GERMANY'S DECREASING RESOURCES. Twenty-five thousand Germans were taken risoners. But that was only one item in the m of their losses. Says the report :merely by the ground gained; it is shown by the exceptionally large number of prisoners who surrendered, overwhelmed, scattered, reduced to impotence by the force and rapidity of our attack. Another indisputable indication is the matériel abandoned on the spot: 121 heavy or field guns, the positions of which were captured by our infantry as required of them, and which, brought to the rear or transd-impositions are simply as a second control of the control of the

turned immediately against the enemy, consti-tute trophies of victory rare in military hiswar with so much prodigality are now extremely limited. The reinforcements despatched to the front while these engagements in Champagne were in progress comprised for the most part men of the 1915 class who had little the commonwealth of the United Netherlands. nitherto been kept at the depots, and even ul that the blow struck was severe enough to accelerate appreciably the time, now known, when Germany will be unable to maintain at

RUMANIA.

REPORTED MISSION FROM THE TSAR.

> KING ASKED TO INTERVENE.

A message from Rome states that the Tsar A message from Rome states that the Tsar of Russia has sent an Ambassador to Bucharest with a letter to the King of Rumania asking him to increase in the war on the side of the Entente Powers.

"TRYING TIMES." IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE

KING. A message from Bucharest via Zurich states that King Ferdinand, replying to the Commission which conveyed to him, the reply of the Senate to the Address from the Throne, made the following important statement:

In the trying times through which we are now passing the concord of all hearts and all classes constitutes the surest guarantee that the vital interests of Rumania will be defended with wisdom and force. At one with my people in this thought, I salute with joy and confidence the decision of the Senate that it will support my Government in such a manner that, we can conduct to a successful end the mission of Rumania. end the mission of Rumania.

We can count with confidence on our

as upon a base of granite that it will always be true to its mission.

Despite the protests of M. Filipescu's followers, the Senate has adjourned until Thur

AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

CLOSED. Other telegrams from Bucharest state tha the Austro-Germans are pressing Rumania to define her attitude more precisely, and are exercising continual pressure on the Govern-The Austrian frontier, it is stated, has been

closed for ten days. M. JONESCU'S VIEWS. RUMANIA WILL NEVER MARCH

BESIDE THE GERMANS." The following telegraphic statement from M. Take Jonescu, the famous Rumanian statesman, has been received by the Central

Nows:—
"I can assure you that Rumania will never march beside the Germans. Some few foolish people demand it, but no Government will ever undertake it. If it were impossible when the Russians were being defeated, it is still more impossible now that the Russians are every day becoming stronger and ofference.

still more impossible now that the Russians are every day becoming stronger, and affirmations to the contrary are absolute falsehoods instigated by the Germans.

"Personally, I regret that Rumania did not enter the war at least at the same time as Bulgaria, but I cannot myself decide the actions of Rumania. I still hope, in common with the immense majority of Rumanians, that my country will enter the war against the Germans.—Take Jonescu."

FIGHT WITH ARABS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES. (PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL) CAIRO, FRIDAY.

Further details of the action on Christmas Further details of the action on Christmas. Day show that the enemy's losses were greater than at first reported.

The British occupied the enemy position at the camp westward of Mersa Matru.

The Arabs fled in hasty and disordered retreat, losing 400 killed and 82 prisoners. A considerable number of camels and sheep were captured, and a quantity of ammunition and supplies was destroyed. One of the enemy's captured, and a quantity of ammunition and supplies was destroyed. One of the enemy's guns was disabled by our artillery fire.

The retirement was so hurried that Gafaar Pasha, the commandant, left his office and private papers in our hands. Our casualties were 10 killed and 4 officers and 49 men wounded.

On the evening of the 28th another column left Matru to disperse a gathering of hostile Beduins under Sayed Harun, twelve miles to the south-east. The enemy, however, dispersed during the night to the south-west. The enemy camp and water supply were oc-

HOLLAND AND THE ALLIES.

ANTIPATHY TOWARDS GERMANY.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.) AMSTERDAM, DECEMBER 28. The Telegraaf of December 28th contains

an interesting article on the sympathies of the Dutch people in the present war, a subject on which it says much ink has been spilled since the beginning of the war. The Germans, particularly, have shown extraordinary industry in endeavouring to ascer-tain the feelings of the Dutch and to arouse favourable attitude towards Germany and the German character. For this purpose Press organs were established and pamphlets distributed, and the Dutchman sojourning in Belgium or Germany is still always asked, not so much for his own opinion about the war, as for the opinion of the Dutch people. German journalists have interviewed leading

in Holland, and have communipersonages in Holland, and have cated their views in extenso to the order to ascertain the real opinion o Dutch people, to interview a number of pro-minent personalities. One needs to be

minent personalities. One needs to be thoroughly acquainted with the character, customs, and habits of mind of the people in general The writer in the Telegraaf then goes on to say that he considers he is entitled to declare that the broad masses of the Dutch

Upon that basis, arising out of streams of blood, was founded the Dutch State, wherein reigned henceforth respect of personal rights and freedom of conscience. Internal their present figure the number of effectives engaged."

The straightforward simplicity of the last sentence, with its tone of quiet confidence, is characteristic of the whole document, which makes illuminating and inspiring reading.

rights and freedom of conscience. Internal conflicts, indeed, arose from time to time, and there were moments of political corruption, but always in the end the fundamental principle of individual freedom triumphed, and the rulers of the people have come to be regarded exclusively as the exponents of the popular will.

THE CONTRARY OF THE GERMAN

This is just the contrary of the German or Prussian principle. In Germany the Governthe eye of a man—especially if he is a stub-born inhabitant of Drenthe or Groningen, or a free and frank Batavian from Tielerwaard

the Dutch towards the Germans. In the daily life of the people one sees that they are susceptible to the influence of a kind word, but truculence and violence are with them of no avail. An officer, too, may be severe with his men, provided he is just. In that case he can make his men do wonders. This antagonism of the Dutch to truculence that the great majority of Dutchmen are at the same time democratic and individualistic.

The Catholic group of Brabant and Lim bourg, and smaller groups composed of Calvinists and practising Israelites, form an exception. The pro or anti-Germanism of the Catholics has meanwhile undergone some variations. The Limbourger has always been anti-German, in spite of the facet that many of them always earned their living in Germany. But they could not stand the Prussian. They liked his money, but that was all. The main reason for this is the contrast between freedom and submissiv but also the experience that the same German who flatters you when touring the small Limbourgian towns and villages, accepting or ask-ing for your services, will look upon you when you visit him in his "Fatherland" as if to

say: "What does that foolish Dutchman want During the war the ideas of the Catholics in Holland have changed. The great mass is now for France, on account of the invasion of Belgium and the death, imprisonment, and on beiginm and the death, imprisonment, and misery of many priests, relations, and business friends. There remains over a certain category of integral-Catholics, practising Jews and people with German relations, stiff Calvinists, who are always violently pro-German because their own mental tendencies and conceptions fit entirely into the German mould. They are in general supporters of providers of present and conceptions of the control o ceptions at entirely into the German mould. They are, in general, supporters of reaction and Imperialism, or domination and obscurantism. These groups, however, in our country can be counted on one's fingers. The great mass of the people, the workers in north, south, east, and west, are the strong enemies, and the strong enemies, and the strong enemies. of slavery, reaction, and Imperialism, and the friends of democracy and freedom of con-

science. Therefore, their heart beats for the GERMAN DEFENCES IN THE FAST.

COLOSSAL EXTENT OF FORTI-FICATION WORKS.

FALLING QUALITY OF SOLDIERS. M. Ludovic Naudeau, the correspondent of the Journal at Petrograd, says :-

"Three general facts which may have important results in the very near future domiportant results in the very near future dominate the present situation.

"The first is the really colossal extent of the fortification works undertaken by the Germans along the entire front. Reports of the Russian Intelligence Department, as well as accounts given by refugees, agree that the entire region between Vilna and Dvinsk bristles with trenches.

"Moreover, the Germans, as a further precaution, are fortifying in a formidable manner.

GREAT STORM IN DUBLIN.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

A violent storm raged in Dublin on Saturday. The wind, which blew with great intensity from the south-west during the past intensity from the south-west during the past intensity from the south-west during Saturday morning, and its effect was rendered more discomforting by several heavy showers of rain. In the streets pedestrians found it hard at exposed spots to make headway. Hats were blown away, and umbrellas were turned inside-out, and in a few instances old women were blown down by the force of the gale, and had to be treated in hospital. Slates and had to be treated in hospital. Slates were removed from roofs, portions of hoard ings were carried away, and in some districts roofs were blown off. The banks of the Liffey near Chapelized were overflown, and the Dodder and Tolka Rivers also were very the Dodder and Tolka Rivers also were very much swollen and flooded, the admining banks. Railway traffic generally was not impeded, but a tree which was blown across the line near Merrion caused a short delay in the local service on the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway. Telegraph wires were blown down on most of the lines. The tramway service was maintained as usual. Heavy seas broke over the wall near Dollymount, and the road was strewn with gravel, sand, and stones; but the obstacle which they formed on the tram line was removed in the early morning by gangs of men, and the line was clean before the service was started.

the service was started.

The effect of the gale was most noticeable at the port. Several steamers did not leave their berths, and others making for the port Messrs. A. Guinness and Company's steamer, the Clareisland, left Custom House

quay at half-past eight with a cargo of porter for Manchester. When off the Baily she had to put back owing to the heavy seas, and she reached Custom House quay again at half-past two.

The Burns line steamer Magpie, which left
Greenock at seven o'clock on Friday evening,
having many passengers on board, arrived in
the Liffey at half-past three yesterday after-

noon. She had to cope with a very heavy vind in crossing.

The steamer Brier, from Heysham, also was number of hours late in coming in. On Saturday night the wind eased off and the rain ceased, so that when twelve o'clock came the weather was calm. The early hours of Sunday morning were fine.

> THE STORM ON THE COAST. TREES BLOWN DOWN.

A severe south-westerly gale prevailed the coast line from the early hours of New Year's Day. It continued throughout the day. On the seaboard there was little effect, people are entirely anti-German, and that he is qualified to make such a declaration as a the wind being off shore. Inland the storm result of an observation, extending over many made its mark. At various places between years, of the people among whom he has Bray and Dublin trees were blown down, nolived, frequenting all classes and sections from tably at Stillorgan, Newtown Park, and the haughty Northerners to the good-natured Blackrock, where several trees fell across the tute trophies of victory rare in military history.

"The material damage, if that alone were in question, would in itself be heavy for the enemy, but to it must be added the killed and wounded, and, taking the total losses into account, they were about 140,000 men placed hors de combat. In this connection it should be pointed out that the resources in men which Germany has drawn upon during the war with so much prodigality are now extremely limited. The reinforcements despatched to the front while these engagements in military his the haughty Northerners to the good-natured Southerners, from the intellectual and ceremonious Westerners to the open-hearted, unaffected inhabitants of Zeeland. The people of Holland, since olden days, are imbued with a spirit of individual freedom. As soon as any attempt was made by the authorities to infringe the rights and personal liberties of the population conflict arose. One of the most important illustrations is the sanguinary street had a big plate glass window blown in. tremely limited. The reinforcements despatched to the front while these engagements

of rain, which only the stoutest clothing re-sisted. It was altogether most unpleasant weather, and in no sense a harbinger of a happy new year. The one relief in all the wind, wet, and waste of energy was a beauwind, wet, and waste of chergy tiful rainbow that arched the bay from the Liffey mouth to Kingstown, and stood out in high brilliance for half an hour, a promise that the wet west wind was but a passing

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT) born inhabitant of Drenthe or Groningen, or a free and frank Batavian from Tielerwaard and Bommeferwaard—if a subordinate official of the State or municipality speaks to him roughly or disrespectfully. But in Germany the best citizen will cringe before the smallest officials.

This divergence of attitude in itself arouses an unconscious antagonism in the minds of the Dutch towards the Germans. In the daily life of the people one sees that they vears.

THUNDER AND FLOODS IN

· MEATH. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT) This morning a storm of unusual intensity wept over Meath, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, with thunder and lightning.
Rain has been falling heavily for the past
week, and as a result all the low-lying lands
have been flooded, the Evers Boyne and Blackwater having risen to an unprecedented eight. Not for many years has there been such a prolonged wet season, and the incessant rainfall will interfere with early agricultural

FLOODS AND STORM AT NENAGH.

(PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT) One of the most damaging storms recorded of water, and there, as in other places, the in-habitants have had to leave their residences.

VANISHED VODKA.

'A BLESSING TO MILLIONS "

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER'S

VIEWS. 'There will be no more liquor, Russia will

IRELAND AND THRIFT.

MOST REV.DR. GAUGHRAN'S PASTORAL

EXTRAVAGANT LIVING

CONDEMNED.

FARMERS AND HOME INDUSTRY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT NAVAN, SATURDAY. The following is a summary of a special Pastoral Letter of the Most Rex Dr. Gaughran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, on the subject of Thrift, read at all the public Masses in every church of the Dioc

Meath on New Year's Day. Dr. Gaughran referred to his Pastoral Letter of 1909, which dealt with the evils that followed the sin of idleness, and with the necessity for fostering the spirit of work and industry. Proceeding, he said:-

The disastrous war, that has wasted the fairest countries of Europe, preaches the same lesson. Nothing but great and persevering industry can restore the ruin of these unhapp lands. The war has made this subject of thrift one of absorbing interest. It is, how-ever, a very distasteful one. Yet, it must be will not be an unmixed evil, if it obliges us to lay aside our extravagance, and to return to the plainer, simpler, and healthier way of living of our forefathers. If it could be said, when the war is over, that the good times would still continue, and that we could still make merry and enjoy ourselves, such a statement would be very consoling. But it would not, we fear, be true, and the truth ought to be told and told at owns. be told, and told at once, for "Forewarned is forearmed." The subject matter, then, does not admit of delay. For if we are to meet the various calls of the State, if the burden of taxation is not to completely overwhelm us. we must be not only industrious, but thrifty Neither the spendthrift man nor the spend thrift nation can survive. And in the treating of this matter of thrift let us not be taken as encouraging avarice, greed, or selfishness.

Thrift is not in any way connected with these ugly passions. It means that money is to spent; not, however, in thoughtlessness and extravagance. It means that money is to be used, but not abused; that it is to be honestly earned and economically spent. Thrift is private economy. While the object of private economy is to promote the well-being o vate economy. and increase the wealth of savings of individuals which wealth of every nation. On the is the wastefulness of individuals that casions the impoverishment of States. So every thrifty person may be regarded as a benefactor, and every thriftless one as an

enemy of the State. MR. LLOYD'S GEORGE'S VIEW. Dr. Gaughran then quoted Mr. Lloyd George on plicable to Ireland as to England. The Pastoral proceeded—Let it not be said these are prosperous times, and there is no need of thrift. These are prosperous times, no doubt. times are often the least prosperous people wiser, better trained, or more religious. On the contrary, these times lead to extravagant habits. Increased wages are often spent in drink. In temperate habits are thereby formed, and when once formed they remain.

EXTRAVAGANCE-A SIN. Extravagance is the opposite of thrift, and extravagance is one of the prevailing sins of The weather in Athy and the adjoining districts of Queen's Co. has been very severe for the past week. On New Year's morning a hurricane prevailed, accompanied by drench-

> THE RAGE FOR DRESS. There never was such a rage for dress as they are. Extravagance in dress, and almost indecency in dress, have taken the place of simple womanly beauty. It is one of the scandals of to-day. And it is not confined to the rich; it is to be found in the middle classes, who imitate those above them, and even amongst the poor, wha cannot afford luxuries of this kind. Is it not cannot another incurred of this kind. Is it not very much to be deplored to see servants with good wages, expending all they earn in trying to secure the latest fashions? Long ago it was not so. The people then, in purchasing clothes, looked to what was comfortable and suited to our cold, wet climate, and paid little or no attention to the lace and embroidery that are fit only for the baliroom or the sunny, South of France. We are not now speaking of the latest fashions, and of the indecency of

some of these fashions. We are not now considering whether these latest fashions are sinful, and how far they are sinful. We are considering extravagance alone. here for a number of years occurred last night and continued throughout the day in this district. High wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, did a good deal of damage to live stock, and trees were blown down in all parts of the country, rendering traffic in certain districts impossible. In the memory of the oldest resident such floods are unknown. In Dublin Road Lower there are several feet of water, and there, as in other places, the in. Proceeding, the Pastoral stated:— People allow waste on their farms and in their households, and are thereby violating worthless. These 8 or 10 acres are growing only coarse sour grass, that cattle will not eat, and, if they do eat it, in necessity, it will do them very little good. These acres are waste land, and they are waste land for want of a little labour. The ditches were not opened for 60 or 70 years, and the drains made 100 years ago were never looked to since. If these acres were drained, broken up and renewed, bit by bit, they could be made as productive bit by bit, they could be made as productive as the other acres of the farm. But the owner can live an easier and more agreeable life without this labour. Must we not regard this want of attention as thriftless extrava-

"There will be no more liquor, Russia will be the richest country in the world."

This is one of the many arresting sentences in an article in the New Republic, a bright little paper—mainly devoted to temperance—published at Westerville, Ohio, U.S.A. This article has been written, announces the editor, especially for the paper by General Alexis Polivanov, Russian Minister for War.

The Minister says that the prohibition of the sale of vousa and wine in Russia at the beginning of the war was merely the realization of a long-considered plan by the Tsar.

As to the effect of this sweeping reform, General Polivanov says it has fulfilled entirely the purpose for which it was introduced. "We feel it throughout our public life, as well as the governmental activity."

By way of evidence he quotes as follows from the report by the Zemstvo of the Kostroma Government upon the change that has occurred in those villages among the peasantry:—

"Thanks to temperance; the results of the what of the homesteads! Such a home stead, with 50 acres of good land attached, ought to be, to a great extent, self-contained. It ought to have milk, butter, eggs, and baeon for the use of the family, and much besides for the market. And it ought to have milk, butter, eggs, and baeon for the use of the family, and much besides the set of things as home products, and at the cheapest rate. Unfortunately, however, such a state of things does not always prevail. Often the farmer of 50 acres, and still oftener the farmer of 50 acres, and still oftener the farmer of 50 acres, and still oftener the farmer of 50 acres, and the cheapest rate. Unfortunately, however, such a state of things does not always prevail. Often the farmer of 50 acres, and the cheapest rate. Unfortunately, however, such a state of things does not always prevail. Often the farmer of 50 acres, and the cheapest rate. Unfortunately, however, such a state of things does not always prevail. Often the farmer of 50 acres, and the cheapest rate. Unfortunately, however, such a state of th bristics with trenches.

"Moreover, the Germans, as a further precaution, are fortifying in a formidable manner the entire line of the Bug, the great tributary on the right bank of the Vistula. Three lines of trenches have already been dug parallel with the riger, and have been fitted with concrete platforms for heavy artillery.

"The entire population of the district has been employed at these works, and any villages which might have interfered with the various lines of fire have been prilisesly razed.

"The escond fact is that the enemy is straining every nerve to retain his superiority in mechanical appliances such as he enjoyed at these works, and any villages which might have interfered with the extraval and beggars have disappeared from the stream of the war. In this connect to £20 per year. Public assemblies are no longer accompanied with noise and profane at the beginning of the war. In this connect to the number of machine guns has reached a truly extraordinary figure.

"The supply of automatic rifles among the German soldier has fallen off during the last year, the Austrians seem to be most term atterial in the field than at the countries of the present with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be come less frequent with them. Nevertheless, in the region of Czartorysk, the Austrians seem to be c

LATEST N

EASTERN FIR

SLIGHT SKIRM

RUSSIAN RE

(PRESS ASSOCIATION W

the General Staff : On the western front we threw hand gren trenches during the mi turned this morning

were small skirmishes to the Poneviege railway Further south, in the On the front southwa

born fighting is going On the Caucasus from cross the River Arkha In the region of fire stopped the work In Persia, in the reputh of Urumiah, the with Kurds, supported

In the region of the vi BULGARIAN

CENSORI day after the opening of

large spaces excised by YOUNG GER

· A PIECE OF JU PSYCHOLO CURBING DISSOL

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DISSOLUTE GERMAN and morals, and thee thority over them are the Press or in the wickedness and wiffu as far as they are opinion of pastors, tea absence of so many fi mothers in so many out to work to supp

ordination spreading am an insufficient explanation misdemeanours in all cat which have become so A recent ordinance b quarters are at Posen.
documents issued within
In future, it is ordered.
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displayed in shop window.
fiscated, by the police.

A drastic regulation applunder 18 who are not attenwithout employment. The hese young people a certaind work. Should they fa

will be compelled to accept work the police find for them demur they are to be punish and short rations. It is hop mandant that in consequence proofs of the damage which by the youth of the province increasing criminals.

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GEORGE'S VIEW! on the words thrift amongst England. not be said these here is no need of

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remarks, not bed them more than the other counties

# LATEST NEWS.

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR

SLIGHT SKIRMISHES.

# RUSSIAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.) PETROGRAD, FRIDAY. The following communique is issued by

the General Staff :- 1 we threw hand grenades into the enemy's were naturally eager to have playthings which trenches during the night. The attackers refurned this morning without loss.

A telegram from Sofia says :- The Bulgarian Opposition newspapers appeared the large spaces excised by the Censor.'

## YOUNG GERMANY.

A PIECE OF JUVENILE PSYCHOLOGY.

The Frankfurter Zeitung furnishes us with

CURBING DISSOLUTENESS.

an important and deeply interesting study of young Germany in the shape of answers to questions set to his class by a teacher of one of the better sort of national schools. The questions were set to a class of boys between the ages of 12 and 14, all of whom were in their last year at school. "What will be my future career?" The conswers make together future career?" a notable piece of juvenile psychology. The writer in the Frankfu'e states that the replies are mostly indicative of a seriousness which one rarely finds at the hobbledehoy stage of life. In this country we would be included to regard much of this "seriousness" as priggishness and attempts to win the favour of the teacher. The first answer is as follows; "As my father has fallen on the field bands as a certain light of battle, and as my mother need not go to work." The next box writes: "I want to be a farmer, for the farmer in war time does not suffer want. He can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much of the box desire to learn a handi
"Most of the boxs desire to learn a handi
"Macdonald—the facts being ascertained in 1915) are as numerous as the leger who have dother may be farmer as word, and turn, the materials of the manufacture of hats, such as wool, obtained by the unilitary and box for the manufacture of new hats has become almost impossible, while the hats remaining in stock have gone up considerably brother of the Marquiss of Northampton's cousin, Mr. Edward Compton, of Gautby. Viscount Stuart was the eldest son of the farmer in war time does not suffer want. He to a farmer, where I can always get enough to can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lot can cat as much as he wishes, and earns a lo cent. to 20 per cent., the result being that the manufacture of boots and shoes for the civil by saying that after the war "handicrafts will be like a golden floor." Another: "We must be like a gol Perhaps I shall even become a poet like Hans Sachs, of whom it has been written that he was poet and cobbler at the same time."

ings bank."

We are told it is remarkable that the war with its terrors has neither frightened the boys nor made them shy. Quite the contrary. Most of them regretted their youth. If they were fortunate every one of them—those brave German boys—would spring to their arms, "even though I should sacrifice my young life in battle." "When I am 15, and should we have I shall younteer for the many immediately on the conclusion of peace. in battle." "When I am 15, and should we then be still at war, I shall volunteer for the fortress machine gun detachments. Here I shall distinguish myself for brayery in order to obtain the Iron Cross and be promoted to the rank of sergeant." Few of them can wait with patience until they are summoned. All wish to volunteer, and all have already made up their minds regarding the branch of the Service to which they will attach themselves. Service to which they will attach themselves.
"I shall join the infantry," says one egoist, because I shall only have myself to look of the neutral markets. Meanwhile she is obliged to discovere the she is Another desires to be a hussar, even obliged to dispense with this assistance. though he will have to rise so early in the

morning. Another would join the navy, "because it is so fine, and besides, the future of my fatherland lies on the water." "When I have served 12 years in the army I shall get a nice job at the Post Office or on the railway." Quite a number of the boys spun the of their lives into quite other directions. "I will not marry, beca wish to get angry with a wife." this voung cynic of 12 learned this philosophy of life? "I will not marry," says another of the good boys, "because I shall take my parents to live with me and support them till they did not marry." says another of the good boys, because I shall take my parents to live with me and support them till they did not me and support them till the and support them till the and they did not me and support them till the and they did not me and support them till the and they did not me and they did they die." "I will not marry, as I would have to care for my wife and children, and that is too expensive." "As soon as I leave the army I shall marry, and close my life happily." "When I reach 30 I happily." "When I reach 30 I have the army I shall marry and close my life happily." "When I reach 30 I have the same proportion as the bitterness of the fighting. A corporal who was spending his second winter here said to me:—

'A year ago we had the French against us before Ypres, and then it was rather calmer.

out to work to support the household, is the cause of much of the brutality and insub-

quarters are at Posen, is one of many such documents issued within the last six months. In future, it is ordered, persons under 17 are not to be permitted in drinking houses or restaurants unless in charge of their parents or guardians. They will only be resulted to the permitted of their parents of the present of the p or guardians. They will only be permitted to visit such theatrical or similar entertainments as have been specially sanctioned by the police for young people. Smoking in the streets and in all public resorts is absolutely interdicted. Pictures calculated to influence unfavourably the education of young people are not to be displayed in shop windows, and may be seen.

displayed in shop windows, and may be confiscated by the police.

A drastic regulation applies to young people under 18 who are not attending school and are without employment. The police are to give these young people a certain time in which to find work. Should they fail to find work they will be a confident at once whatever will be compelled to accept at once whatever work the police find for them, and should they and short rations. It is hoped, says the Commandant, that in consequence of the numerous proofs of the damage which is being suffered by the youth of the province of Posen, of their increasing criminality and dissoluteness, the community will welcome these regulations.

The Lord Lieutenant, as Director-General of Recruiting in Ireland, has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Craig, J.P., of Idrone, Templeogue, Local Controller of Recruiting for South Dublin Bural District.

## CHRISTMAS WEEK IN THE PEERAGE IN 1915. THE GRAVES OF GALLIPOLI. GERMANY.

SOME PERSONAL OBSERVA-TIONS. W (BY A NEUTRAL.)

"Oh, how sweet!" This was the comment of a local critic on the genial idea of a Berlin confectioner in the Friedrichstrasse who was selling a shopful of sugar imitations of the splinters of shells. The splinters were made of marzipan, and the critic expressed gratitude to the manufacturer for refraining from adding bloodstains as a realistic touch. The confectioner in question was no doubt a child of (FROM THE TIMES.) The following communique is issued by fectioner in question was no doubt a child of the General Staff:

On the western front, south-east of Zalay, were still predominantly martial. The children

lare.
The Christmas market which gives Berlin on the front in the region of Dvinsk there were small skirmishes in the sector adjacent to the Poneviege railway.

Further south, in the region of the Pripet, there has been no change.

On the front southward of the Pripet stubborn fighting is going on in places.

On the Caucasus front Turkish attempts to ross the River Arkhave, south of Khopy, were easily stopped.

In the region of the village of Ardest our fire stopped the work of the Turks on the construction of fortifications.

In the region of the Turks on the construction of fortifications.

In Persia, in the region east of Ushnu, south of Urumiah, there were engagements with Kurds, supported by Turkish infantry.

In the region of the village of Sirkan, south of Hamadan, there was rifle firing with Persian gendarmes, who went over to our enemies.

BULGARIAN PRESS

CENSORED.

It could hardly be otherwise with high prices for pork, sausages, potatoes, butter, and even for jam. The long list of regulations the subject of cakes, ordaining the proportions of eggs, flour, sugar, almonds, fat, baking power delicacies, is, surely, one of the most curious documents ever issued by the Federal Council. The Government has also given notice that the sugar used in the manufacture of sweets and chocolate must not exceed half of what and chocolate must not exceed half of what was allowed from October 1, 1914, to September 30 last, and that milk, cream, and fat must not be employed in such confectionery.

Thus the quantities of all the nice things

are growing more restricted, and justify the complaint attributed to a dissatisfied German -"Smaller glasses. smaller sausages, smaller everything—and yet they talk of these great times!" There can be no doubt that these words accurately express the bewilderment in which many people in Germany find themselves to-day. Constantly assured as they are of the triumphant onward march of their victorium. torious armies, they are, nevertheless, con-scious that poverty and privation are assert-

DWINDLING INDUSTRY. The German papers, dragooned by the censorship, do not reveal more than a fraction of the truth, but enough leaks out, through one channel and another, to show that life in the channel and another, to show that life in the Fatherland is becoming more difficult. Owing their the their the their the their the their the their the their the their the their the their the their the their their their their their their their the their their their the the their the their the their the the their the their the the their the the their the their the their the their the their the their the the their the their the their the their the their the their the the their the their the their the their the their the their the t

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER. Sachs, of whom it has been written that he was poet and cobbler at the same time."

THE SOUL OF YOUNG GERMANY.

The writer of the Frankfurter article rejoices that these young persons have a perfectly clear notion of the demands which their teades will make on them. He is also pleased feetly clear notion of the demands which their trades will make on them. He is also pleased at the way in which they look forward to the day when they shall receive their first wages. "When I bring my mother money for the first time she will be delighted. That will be the most beautiful day in my life when I lay the money on the table." Another boy writes: "The half of my money I shall give to my mother, the other half I shall put in the savings bank."

We are told it is remarkable that the war

# GLOOMY LETTERS HOME.

The German correspondents on the Western front sent their papers long accounts of the celebrations of Christmas. They deal mainly with the Christmas trees and the additional supplies of grog. The correspondent of the Vossische

"This year the vigilance was, if anything, I shall marry, and close my life will then be seen threw notes across to us telling the seen threw notes across the seen threw n

DISSOLUTE GERMAN YOUTH.

The degeneracy of the youth of both sexes is the subject of frequent articles in German newspapers. Since the beginning of the war young people up to 17 and 18 years of age have been steadily deteriorating in manners and morals, and those who snould be in authority over them are constantly lamenting in the Press or in the pulpit their increasing wickedness and wilfulness. Criminal statistics, and far as they are available, confirm the point of pastors, teachers, and parents. The absence of so many fathers, and the fact that monthers in so many cases are obliged to german people has sent little by little

Will all of them I read determination, and see that our brave men have reconciled them selves to the father of these titles. The list is a long one. The names of the eldest sons of their fathers who are heirs to fethese titles. The list is a long one. The names of the eldest sons, whose fate is uncertain, of Lords Dudley, Auckland, and Stratheden and Campbell are not included. With the exception of the heirs of Lords Sandwich and Northbrook, all these heirs have lost their lives through the war. If we go back to the beginning of the war, the list of heirs to Peerages who died since August, 1914, includes the heirs to the Marquess of Tweeddale, the Earl of Aylesford, Viscounts Mönck and Valentia, and those who are heirs to these titles. The list is a long one. The names of the eldest sons of their fathers who are heirs to fethe eldest sons, whose fate is uncertain, of Lords Dudley, Auckland, and Stratheden and Campbell are not included. With the exception of the heirs of Lords Sandwich and Northbrook, all these heirs have lost their lives through the war. If we go back to the beginning of the war, the list of heirs to Peerages who died since August, 1914, includes the heirs to the case of those titles. The list is a long one. In the eldest sons of their diedets ons, whose fate is uncertain, of Lords Dudley, Auckland, and Stratheden and Campbell are not included. With the exception of the the German people has sent little by little

cause of much of the brutality and insub-ordination spreading among the young, but is an insufficient explanation of the crimes and noisdemeanours in all categories of wickedness which have become so prevalent. A recent ordinance by the military comman-dant of the 5th Army Corps, whose head-quarters are at Posen, is one of meny and then find their way into Corp. displayed in shop windows, and may be con-fiscated by the police.

# RECRUITING IN COUNTY DUBLIN.

# A YEAR'S CHANGES.

For the first-time in recent years the House of Lord, ands the year with a smaller number of members entitled to sit therein than it began with. An actual voting strength of 641 has decreased to 635. Several causes have conduced to this. Eight British Peerages have become extinct by the deaths of Viscount Alverstone and Lords Ardilaun, Armitstead,

Glentawe, Gwydyr, Kesteven (two), Massy, Petre, Rothschild, Torphichen, Vernon, and Welby. Irish Peers who have died during the year, but who did not sit in the Lords, are the Earls of Roden and of Mount Cashell (latter title now extinct), and Lords Garvagh, Huntingfield, and Teignmouth. Of these there died in or through the war Lords De La Warr, Seafield, Brabourne, De Freyne, Kesteven, Petre, and Vernon. One Peer whose fate is uncertain is, if he is alive, the Earl of Erne. When he became missing he was Viscount Crichton. His father died last December, shortly after Lord Crichton disappeared. The missing Lord has a son, aged 8, who may be Earl of Erne. The only other Peers who have fallen in the war died in 1914, and are Earl Roberts and Lord Congleton and Earl Angeles and

## THE YEAR'S OBITUARY.

The year's obituary of the Lords contains The year's obituary of the Lords contains some distinguished names. Both Lords Londonderry and Cadogan had been Cabinet Ministers and Lords Lieutenant of Ireland; while Lord Abergayenny, who had never held office himself, had had, as the trusted adviser of Lord Beaconsfield, much to do with the making of Cabinet Ministers. Lords Glasgow and Jersey had been popular Colonial Governors. Lord Rothschild was the greatest financial power of his time; Lord Alverstone had been Lord Chief Institute and Lord Welby.

heir. Similarly, Mr. Thomas Walpole was the heir to the Barony of Walpole, enjoyed by the present Earl of Orford, there being no heir to the Earldom. The Hon. Maurice Hood was Viscount Bridport's only son. Mr. by the present Earl of Orford, there being no heir to the Earldom. The Hon. Maurice Hood was Viscount Bridgort's only son. Mr. Hood has left one son, four years old. The Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes, M.P., was the eldest son of Viscount Clifden, and was a popular member of the House of Commons, as was also the Hon. Charles Mills, M.P., Lord Hillingdon's elder son. Viscount Research of the Sishops are always entitled to seek. Lord Hillingdon's elder son, Viscount Har-dinge has lost his elder son, the Hon. Henry dinge has lost his elder son, the Hon. Henry Ralph Hardinge, and his brother, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy of India, has also lost his elder son, the Hon. Edward Charles Hardinge. The Hon. Eric Upton was the elder son of Viscount Templetown. The Hon. John de Blaquière was Lord de Blaquière's eldest son. Lord de Ramsey, who happened to be in Germany when the war broke out, was defauned there till lest No. broke out, was detained there till last November, returning home a few days after his only son, the Hon. Coulson Churchill Fellowes, had died of wounds. Mr. Fellowes left a son, now heir to the Peerage, aged 5. Lord Desborough has lost his two eldest sons, the Hons, Julian and Gerald Grenfell. Mr. Julian Grenfell had given great promise as a poet. The only surviving heir to the Desborough Peer-age is Lord Desborough's remaining son, the Hon, Ivo Grenfell. The Hon, Claude Meysey-Thompson was Lord Knaresborough's only heir. There is now no heir to the Knares-borough title, but there are heirs to the Baronetcy merged in this Peerage.

By the deaths of the only sons of Lords Playfair, Ribblesdale, Rosmead, and Stamfordham, there are now no heirs to these four Peerages. The Hon. William Walrond, Peerages. was Lord Waleran's only son, Mr.

happily." "When I reach 30 I shall marry a capable wife, who will help me to earn money. And as soon as we have saved enough I shall buy a nursery garden. My life will then be splendid." "When I am 27 I shall marry a like one another. And so the noise goes on as of splendid." "When I am 27 I shall marry a like one another. And so the noise goes on as of splendid." "When I am 27 I shall marry a like one another. And so the noise goes on as of splendid." "Major Moraht, in the Berliner Tageblatt, refers as follows to the letters received from Gernan soldiers in the West:—

They will be smith, and will help me to earn money. And as soon as we have saved enough I shall buy a nursery garden. My life will then be seen that them like good comrades, us to frateenise with them like good comrades. Used on the Hon. Color Redesdale's eldest son, the Hon. Clement Freeman-Mitgord; Lord Willingdon's elder son, the Hon. Gernan Thomas; and Lord St. Davids' elder son, the Hon. Colown Philipps, were all heirs to these Peerages. Lords Bolton and Cottesloe have each lost a grandson, the eldest sons of their fathers who are heirs to the see that our brave men have reconciled them. and Cottesloe have each lost a grandson, the eldest sons of their fathers who are heirs to these titles. The list is a long one. The names

Michael Hicks-Deach) has become Earl of St. Aldwyn. The only change on the Episcopal bench is that the Bishop of Chichester has taken the place of the late Bishop of Newbench is that the Bishop of Chichester has taken the place of the late Bishop of New castle. Only one Peer came of age, Lord Chesham, who in this year has been wounded, attained his majority, and got married. One other Peer to enter the House during the year is the Earl of Cavan, who was elected, in place of the late Earl of Kilmorey, an Irish Representative Peer, Ireland has twenty-gard Massy—died during the year, there being at present one vacancy. The Lord Privy Seal, Earl Curzon, is an Irish Representative Peer is elected for life, Lord Curzon cannot resign. Scottish Representative Peers, on the other hand, are present detected for cach Parliament only. At present there are two vacancies—one owing to the recent death of Lord Torphichen, the other having remained vacant since the death of the late Earl of Leven and Melville in 1913.

In addition to the 635 Peers who at the pre-

AUSTRALIANS' MEMORIES.

ANZAC. A correspondent in close touch with the Anzac soldiers writes:—"The Australian is most reticent, but he says quite frankly that what hurts him most in the abandonment of Alserstone and Lords Ardilaun, Armitstead, Estcourt, Glentawe, Gwydyr, Kesteven, and Welby. Only five additions have been made to the House in the persons of Sir John French (to be a Viscount); Lord Bertie, our Ambassador at Paris; Lord Wrenbury, who was Lord Justice Buckley; Lord Muir-Mackenzie, for 35 years Secretary to the Lord Chancellors, and Lord Buckmaster, the new Lord Chancellor. Also the number of reiner Peers has increased. The death of Lord Torphichen, added to an already existing vacancy, makes two vacancies in the list of Scottish Representative Peers, as against one at the makes two vacancies in the list of Scottish
Representative Peers, as against one at the
beginning of the year; and the recent death
of Lord Massy has caused a vacancy amongst
the Irish Representative Peers, whose num
bers were full up at the commencement of
the year.

The following Peers, members of the House
of Lords, have died this year. Margueses

The following Peers, members of the House of Lords, have died this year:—Marquesses—Abergavenny and Londonderry; Earls—Bradford, Cadogan, De La Warr, Feversham, Glasgow, Jersey, Kilmorey, Seafield, and Wilton; Viscounts—Alverstone and Sidmouth; Barons—Addington, Ardilaun, Armitstead, Brabourne, De Freyne, Ellenborough, Estcourt, Glentawe, Gwydyr, Kesteven (two), Massy, Petre, Rothschild, Torphichen, Vernon, and Welby. Irish Peers who have died during

Roberts and Lord Congleton and Earl Annesley and Viscount Hawarden, which last two did not sit in the Lords. Curiously, all four were Irishmen.

There are others inscribed 'To the memory of sixty Australians.' These mark the scenes of great contests where thousands flung themselves into the fight, and only hundreds returned."

THE EXCHANGE OF THE DEAD "There was one dreadful day in May when

sisters are joint news.

Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, de Molevns, and Hastings, now held by the Earl of Loudoun. Viscount Northland was the eldest son of the Earl of Ranfurly. The Hon. William of the Earl of Westmeath.

There are 19 recreases of the cown right, and, in addition to these, there are cown right, and, in addition to these, there are cown right, and the Baronesses Gray, Herries (Duchess of Norfolk), and Kinloss.

Herries (Duchess of Norfolk), and Kinloss. The Hon. Victor Montagu was heir to the Earl of Sandwich.

FALLEN HEIRS.

By the death of the Earl of Seafield, his only child, a daughter, has become Countess of Seafield. His only brother has become Lord Strathspey in the British Peerage, and has also succeeded to the Baronetcy created in 1625. The Hon. Francis Baring was heir to the Barony of Northbrook, held by the Earl of Northbrook, to whose Earldom there is no beginning the four peers show the same position. But Irish Peers who have no seat in the Upper House have a privilege denied to Scottish Peers similarly situated, for the Irish Peers, so excluded, may situated, for the Irish Peers so excluded, may situated. in the House of Commons so long as his con-stituency is not in Ireland. In this way Lords Valentia and Winterton at present represent

the Marquis of Lansdowne (Earl of Kerry and Shelburne in the Irish Peerage, and Lord Nairne in the Scottish Peerage), and the Earl of Verulam (Viscount Grimston in the Irish Peerage, and Lord Forrester of Corstorphide in the Scottish Peerage). To be a member of the Scottish Peerage implies that the holder's title must be over 200 years old, as no Scottish? Peerage has been cruated since 1707. The Union Roll as then 'framed contained the names of 154 Peers, to which some dozen have since proved their right to be added. The roll has now shrunk to 85, 50 of whom also hold Peerages entitling them to sit in the House of Lords, leaving only 35 Peers from whom to choose 16 Scottish Representative Peers. In regard to claims to dormant and abeyant Peerages the Committee of Privileges have during this year completed inquiries into the claims to the Barony of Wharton. They report to the House that, the Barony is at His Majesty's disposal amongst certain coheliers, of whom the only claimant is Charles of the Council met on Saturday, Sir R. H.

The Council met on Saturday, Sir R. H.

Words Vice President, in the chair. Also

# NATURALISED GERMAN "SHIRKERS."

was also Duke of Wharton, was attainted.

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they have not served in the German Army if they have been naturalised after the regular years of military service. The number of such people is considerable. Many may have volunteered, and many may have answered the public appeal to report them-selves, but certain doubtful citizens have been able to escape. Perhaps the authorities will see fit to publish lists of the foreigners who

## DEDUCTION OF INCOME TAX.

paid prior to the 6th October, 1915, under deduction at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the £, tax will be deductible from each of the two subse-

(iv.) Where the dividend, interest, or annuity is paid at other intervals than half-yearly or quarterly, or by payments unequal in amount, and one or more payments have been made after the 5th April, 1915, and before the 6th October, 1915, tax will be deductible from any further payment or payments at the rate of 5s. in the £, and, in addition, such a sum will be deductible as is required to make up the difference between the total amount of the tax actually deducted from the previous payment or payments and the total amount that would have been deductible from such provious payment or payments if the rate of tax had been 3s. in the £ throughout the year commencing on the 6th April, 1915. It at the time of the first payments understand the total amount of the dividend, interest, or annuity payable in the year ending the 5th April, 1916, can be ascertained, the additional deduction is respect of the previous payment or payments, should be apportioned equally between all the subsequent payments to be made during that year; otherwise, the whole additional deduction should be made from the next payment subsequent to the 5th October. additional deduction should be made from the 2.10.—THE NOVEES' HURDLE RACE of 100

(a) Ground rents, etc., secured on property charged with income tax.

(b) Interest or annuities wholly payable out of property, profits or gains charged with income tax.

were accruing due.

The adjustment of deductions from such payments is primarily a matter to be settled between the payer and the recipient and does between the payer and the recipient and does not immediately concern the Revenue.

Under the provisions of the Finance (No. 2)
Act, 1915, and the Regulations prescribed in accordance therewith, the general principle upon which the payer is entitled to deduct tax from annual sums of this class due or payable after the 5th October, 1915, is that the total amount deducted on account of payments accruing in the year commencing the 6th April, 1915, shall be at the rate of 3s. in the £.

The following observations may be of assistance to those concerned in making or adsistance to the distance, when the distance, when the color that the distance, when the distance the distance to the distance, when the color that the distance there is not the distance.

The following observations may be of assistance to the distance to the distance to the distance the distance the distance to the distance the distance the distance to the distance to the distance the distance the distance the distance to the distance the distance the distance the distance t The following observations may be of assistance to those concerned in making or adjusting deductions from payments of this

lass :
(i.) Tax may be deducted at the rate of 3s.

In the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect of so much of any payment in the £ in respect to the first of t

37 Bishops. There is, however, an exception to this rule in favour of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Durham, who, like the two Archbishops, are always entitled to seats. In addition to all these there are the Dukes of Albany and Cumberland, whose rights to sit in the Lords have been suspended (they both being, enemies) through the non-issue of writs to them.

EXTINCT PEERAGES.

By the extinction of the Barony of Ardinan, his kinsman has become Sir Algernon Guinness, third Baronet. By the extinction of the Barony of Kesteven, two holders of which title have died this year, the Baronetey similarly merged in that Peerage has, now passed to a relative, Sir William Henry Trologoe, tenth Baronet. Only two Peers at present enjoy the distinction of being Peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. These are the Marquis of Landowne (Earl of Kerry and Shelburne in the Irish Peerage, and Lord Nairie in the Scotlish Peerage, and Lor

Barony was created in 1545, and has not been enjoyed since 1727, when the sixth Lord, who Woods, Vice-President, in the chair. . Also present :- Professor G. H. Carpenter (Hon. Secretary), Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave (Hon. Treasurer), W. F. Peebles, Dr. C. A. K. Ball, M. F. Headlam, Professor Scott, Dr. Scriven. Visitors to the Gardens during Christmas holidays brought the usual amount of dainties with them for their special pets. The chimnaird, Leconfield, Manners, and O'Neill, and the Baronesses of Amherst of Hackney and of Kinloss.

PROMOTIONS IN RANK.

Only two promotions in rank have taken place during the year. The Earl of Aberdeen, who sat in the House as Viscount Gordon, was created Marquis of Aberdeen and Temaire. Viscount St. Aldwyn (so long known as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) has become Earl of St. Aldwyn. The only change on the Episcopal bench is that the Biskon of the Episcopal policy and the striking that in this time of war, these specimens were protected by the glass screen from an indiscriminating public, they were frequently given injurious goodies, which were anything but beneficial to their well-being. Now that is altered. It is quite amusbecame naturalised. Their names do not appear in the German register of births, and they have been naturalised after the regular years of military service. The number of such that the Biskon of the Episcopal bench is that the Biskon of the Episcopal is nearly publishes the following panzees came in for a good share, given by permission of the keeper. Formerly, before these specimens were protected by the glass screen from an indiscriminating public, they were frequently given injurious goodies, which were anything but beneficial to their well-being. Now that is altered. It is quite amusbecame naturalised. Their names do not appear in the German register of births, and they have not served in the German Army if they have been naturalised after the regular years of military service. The number of such these specimens were protected by the glass screen from an indiscriminating public, they were frequently given injurious goodies, which were anything but beneficial to their well-being. Now that is altered. It is quite amusbecame naturalised after the regular years of military service. The number of such these specimens were protected by the glass to the such these specimens were protected by the glass to the service in form an indiscriminating public, they were frequently given injurious goodies, the slightest move towards the passage door, rushes to the wire opening, where he stretches out a hand for the expected dainty. "Em-

# SPORTING NEWS. "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

BALDOYLE MEETING,

MEMORANDUM AS TO DEDUCTION OF THE YEAR 1915.
THE STO OCTOBENTS MADE AFFER THE YEAR 1915.
THE STO OCTOBENTS MADE AFFER THE STORE OF THE YEAR 1915.
THE STORE OCTOBENTS MADE AFFER THE STORE OCTOBEN THE S

quent quarterly payments at the rate of 3s. 6d. in the £.

(iv.) Where the dividend, interest, or annuity is paid at other intervals than half-

additional deduction should be made from the next payment subsequent to the 5th October, 1915.

†Class II.—Payments made after the 5th October, 1915, out of profits or gains brought into charge to income tax.

This class comprises:—

[A. Cround routs, etc., secured on property]

out of property, profits or gains charged with income tax.

(c) Dividends paid out of the profits or gains of public companies in the United Kingdom.

Tax is deductible from payments falling within this class at the rate or rates in force during the period through which the same were accruing due.

(i.) Tax may be deducted at the rate of os, in the £ in respect of so much of any payment made after the 5th October, 1915, as has accrued Setween the 6th April, 1915, and the Mr. W. II. West's COURTOWN, 6, 10-3 S. Walking

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

ADMIRALTY FRIDAY ADMIRALTY, Friday, Commander P. R. Wrottesley to President, architonal for special service, undated, Engineer-Lieutenants—John B. Waites to Zealandia, additional; Thomas Clark (temporary) to Britannia; to date January 4. Engineer Sub-Lieutenants (temporary)—H. C. Fairbank to Neptune, additional; R. W. Gunston to Hercules, additional; to date January 4. Gunner G. W. Field to Vivid Staff, temporarily, to date December 20. Boatswain J. H. Smith to Donegal, to date December 20. amuston to ass to tarn to date December 3.

Warrant Electrician J. Rerry to President, additional, to date December 30.

E. P. L. Hughes entered as temporary Surgeon, to date December 30.

E. P. L. Hughes entered as temporary Surgeon, to date December 30.

Acting Mates—8. W. Thomas, E. F. Tuckett, confirmed in rank of Mates, to date November 1, 1914, and December 1, 1914, respectively.

Acting Warrant Writers—A. R. Scone and H. Ratchiffe confirmed in rank of Warrant Writers, to date December 20, 1914.

ROYAL NAVAL (AIR SERVICE, Temporary Warrant Officer (2nd Grade) J. W. Alcock promoted to rank of Flight Sub-Licutenant, for temporary service, to date December 23.

G. S. Gray-Melville and G. Dover both entered as Flight Sub-Licutenants, on probation, for temporary service, to date December 6.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE. G. S. Gray Scholieutenants, on propagion, for sa Flight Sub-Lieutenants, on propagion, for sa Flight Sub-Lieutenants, on propagion, for samples of the propagion of the propagio

A PERTINENT AMERICAN

## COURSING.

BALBRIGGAN MEETING-JAN, 3 and 4.

BALBRIGGAN STARE-For 42 all-ages, at £3 cach. Winner, £05 and Spicer Cup (to be won (we years in all)) second, £15; third, £7 10; three dogs, £4 cach, five dogs, £1 (10) cach.

Mr. W Morgan's Corporal Major agst. Mr. J. Messrs, Mahanda. ir. T. J. Cosgrave's The Kop agst. Mr. W yan's Come Away VI.
Mr. M Donagh's Master Donald agst. Mr. T. J.
osgrave's Now Kop. way II.
Flanagan ns. Mystic Mat agst. Mr. P.
Royal Lady IV.
Stokes' Land League agst. Mr. D.

MEMBERS' STAKES For 16 all-ages. Winner, £10, with President's Cup (to be won two years in succession, or three times in all); ' second, £4.

T. Gogan's Tom the Lar.

FLEMINGTON PTPPY STAKES—For 16 nupples (1997). Winner, £15; second, £7 10/-; (wowdors, £2 70). each.

Mr. J. Corcoran's Bibbinggan Lad agst. Mrs. Massett's Mys fully Hope.

Messrs, Simbson and Williken's Some Music agst.

Mr. J. Robinson and Williken's Some Music agst.

Mr. J. Robinson and Williken's Some Music agst.

Mr. J. Daby's Daby's Special agst.

Mr. J. Daby's Daby's Special agst.

Mr. Mr. Massett's Short Slip III, agst. Mr. M. O'Rourke's Knock Boyne.

Mr. T. Dixon's Dack's Son agst. Mr. M. Dunne's Hard Battle.

A MATCH of £10 a cide.
Mr. J. Bughes (Dublin) us. Most Costly agest.
J. Hayes (Dublin) us. Hidden Fog.
Meet at 10.15. First brace in ships at 10.45;

CIES

# MARKET REPORTS.

DONCASTER CATTLE MARKET, January 1— Only a moderate supply of English cattle, calves and milch coxes beings very dear, and over £30; bullcoke, up to £19; heiters, £15 to £18, and stores, £10 to

Provisions.

DUBLIN WHOLESALE POTATO MARKET, Jap. 1.—No alteration to report in rotations. Prime grades continue to move readily, but secondary and inferior grades remain practically unsuleable. Best Dates, 5:4 to 38; Skerry Blues, 5: ber out.

DUBLIN WHOLESALE VEGETARLE MARKET, January 1.—Owing to the holiday, supplies of vegetables to hand were limited to a few loads of catabages, and for those grade proved very brisk at high prices, vitz. 18: to 35; and 270 to 31.6 per load.

HULL STRE MARKET, January 1.—Fair supply by four North Sau beats; gwed demand. Turber, 1.8 per lb.; plance, 12:; lemen seles, 18:; whitches, 100; whitings, 5:6; live hulbur, 20:; live ced, 7:6; dead 6: dead lins, 4:4; larga haidocks, 3:; medium, 3:; small, 7:3; codings, 5;; guinets, 2:6 per stone.

# INDEX.

AUSTRIAN EXPORTS AND FOREIGN
EXCHANGES.

According to an official notice in the German papers, the Austrian and Hungarian authorities have decided that henceforward export licences, will be granted only upon condition that the foreign money received in payment for the exports is transferred to the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The hope is that these measures may lead to some improvement in the foreign exchanges.

George, who lives next door, gets very annoyed if he is left out in the cold, and makes his anger known by shaking the wire door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is taken of him. The Gibbon has been recently door for all his worth until some notice is teach of him. The Gibbon has been recently deported to date December 30.

The number visiting the Gardens' for the substitute promoted to temporary Sub-Licutenant, H. Harper promoted to temporary Sub-Licutenant, E.N. V. R. and the December 30.

The N. W. N. N. A. N. V. N. A. N. V. N. A. A. V. N. V. V. N. A. A. RUNNING GAZETTEER

THE ENEMYS POINT OF VIEW 2.6

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A RUNNING GAZETTEER

THE ENEMYS POINT OF VIEW 2.6

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ROOMS. GROST CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

announcement, it is 'true, was somewhat re

announcement, it is 'true, was somewhat restricted by the use of the words, "during the war," For the rest, the Finance Minister left his audience in no doubt whatever that the demands of the Exchequer could not be satisfied from one financial source alone. There is no doubt that stamp duties and indirect taxes of many kinds will find a place in the new Budget.

The Socialist View.

Vorwarts draws attention to the fact that the contributors to the British War Loan receive a very high interest and make money out of the transaction, which their German equivalents do not. It points out further that the German National Debt after the war will necessitate the doubling of the Inperial revenues:—"And it is well known that the financial affairs of the Empire were arousing great anxiety before the war. Since 1906 one financial reform has followed to other. There was a constant search for new sources of revenue. One of the chief sources was the Customs duties on foodstuffs and accessory materials for German industries. But the prices of these materials will rise after the war, and so the preservation of Customs duties would result in impossible prices and undermine the competitive capacity of Germany's industries. So general interests demand that these protective tariffs should

customs duties would result in impossible prices and undermine the competitive capacity of Germany's industries. So general interests demand that these protective tariffs should be removed after the war. But then that will make a terrific hole in the revenues:"

"Hear, Hear!"

"Hear, Hear!"

In the next day's issue, in an article entitled "Tidings of Great Joy." Vorwärts sayst when Herr Helflerich brought these tidings to the Reichstag yesterday a loud 'Hear, hear' burst from the rows of members. Never before was this cry of warning more in place. Hear it, you who have thought little or not at all about what is going to come after the war! Hear it, you who have foolish enough to suppose that the victorious German Empire would be able to impose a war indemnity on its encemies which would with its millions remove all financial worries of the future!" And Vorwärts complains that Dr. Helferich is too busy admitting that things are difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficulty tam be overcome, but it praises Herr Gothein, the Progressive member, for painting black black when he said that the German and the partition of the Reichstage and the cases of jam.

The Soldiers served by fur gloves. I climb myself on one of the vans to reach sooner the plack hack when he said that the German and the price of the British and served with rich and to work and the price of the future!" And Vorwärzts complains that Dr. Helferich is too busy admitting that things are difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions as to how the difficult to make any suggestions

clearly beginning to cause the authorities a certain amount of anxiety. Vorwarts, the official organ of the party, appears for the moment to be taking up a cautious attitude, leaning rather to the side of the majority, and in consequence it is Laberal papers like the Berliner Tageblatt, financial organs such as the Frankfurter Zeitung and Conservative (Junker) organs of the Deutsche Tageszeitung type which have been emphasising the "lack of patriotism" shown by the minority of the Social Democrats. It seems to be certain. Social Democrats. It seems to be certain, however, that the minority in the party are decidedly in the majority in the constituencies. According to the Deutsche Tägeszeitung, the minority now number forty-four, of which twenty have signed an anti-war declaration drawn up by one of their number, Herr Geyer.
The Tageszeitung says:—"We learn that
twenty members of the Social Democratic
minority have signed the Geyer declaration. majority, for we are convinced that they are not paying adequate attention to the question of securing the safety of our country after the safety of Germany's present, but the twenty dissentients we have just mentioned care neither for Germany's present nor Germany's future. It needs no formal proof to show that they—if, by their action, they really could withhold from the Government the necessary funncial means of waging the war—would not bring the miseries of the campaign to an curd, which, as Herr Geyer explained, was the object of their adverse criticism. They would, on the contrary, throw Germany herself into a condition of misery from which she might

# Government's Anxiety.

goes on to urge that the party should compose its differences, as, if it did not do so, the returning troops would "give their proper answer" to the dissatisfied minority. In view of the feeling among the "conrades" at home, however, it is at least doubtful whether the returning Social Democrats would take the severe steps to get rid of the minority at which the Tageszeitung hints. The article concludes:—"In spite of the fact that this decision of the moreity will have an exercise. decision of the minority will have no practical influence on the Government's attitude, it is, nevertheless, extremely regrettable. Its only practical result, indeed, will be to encourage our adversaries, who may not be sufficiently acquainted with our internal conditions, into thinking that they are verying will be there.

## THE BRITISH SOLDIER'S EQUIPMENT.

ITALIAN SKETCH IN THE

his comfort without regret, giving himself up to his work ardently. War is then his only thought, and he is a capital fighter.

far the number of Anglo French troops in

insidious attempts are being made to produce the impression on the mind of the German public—and elsewhere—that the English people are more sympathetic towards us than they really are. The "personal repugnance" of which Hindenburg speaks is really a remarkable piece of intuitive political discernment, which, happily, has gained more and more ground among the German people in the course of the last few months. But, as I have said, endeavours have been made to spread a counteracting opinion; and for that reason Hindenburg's utterance is of all the greater value, since everything he says carries

greater value, since everything he says carries unrivalled weight in Germany.

There follows a characteristic complaint from Count Reventlow that, "unfortunately," these counteracting opinions "are tending to soften the feelings of the German nation against England"—an indication of sanity which, if it really is beginning to exist, was certain to call forth a torrent of abuse from such fis. brands as Hindenburg and Reventlow. Vorwärts quotes a few passages from the Count's article under the heading: "Count Reventlow on the warpath," and chaffs him mildly for his undue bitterness.

agout that the authorities are genuinely an noved over the detection of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Secial Domain of the Secient Domain of the Sec

# POINTS FROM THE

CRITICS.

EXPERT VIEWS ON WAR PHASES.

Importance of Salonika.

Importance of Salonika.

We are all beginning to realise, though it is a thousand pities we did not realise it before, what supreme military importance is to be attached to the possession of Salonika. The place is so situated as to constitute not only an impregnable defensive place d'armes; but an offensive base for a northerly movement into the Valley of the Danube. If the Germans decide to invest instead of attack the place, a very large force will be required for the purpose, for the perimeter of the entrenched camp being 75 miles, the lines of circumvallation of the investing force will not be less than 120 miles round, and besides the investing troops a mobile army will be required to cover the investment should an attempt be made by a Serbo-Italian force coming through Albania to raise the siege. To find a sufficiency of troops for the purpose may be possible, but only at the expense of other fronts. Peter can be robbed to pay Paul once, twice, of thrice, but the process cannot continue indefinitely, or Peter's strength will become so weakened that he will be knocked out of time. The conditions are such, moreover, that Salonika can only be invested on three sides, the door being always open to the sea and the garrison free to

to make any suggestions as to how the difficulty tan be overcome, but it praises Herr Gotpen, the Progressive member, for painting black black when he said that the German nation would have to bear such a burden of taxes after the war as the worst pressmits had never dreamt of; people would have to be ready to work for the community four or five monitation the military commanders have to be ready to work for the community four or five monitation that the season of the community four or five monitation the military commanders at time complete work and upplied to the community four or five monitation the military commanders that the community four or five monitation the military commanders that the very barren. In the days of the community four or five monitation the military commanders that the community four or five monitation the military commanders that the community four or five monitation that the season of the community four or five monitation that the community four or five monitation that the season of the community four or five monitation that the community four or five monitation that the season of the community four or five monitation that the first the community four or five monitation that the first that the community four or five monitation that the first that the f

Peace! They were dispersed by the mounted police.

They were dispersed by the mounted police.

Socialist Split.

The split in the German Social Democratic Party is assuming serious proportions, and is elearly beginning to cause the authorities a certain amount of anxiety. Vorwarts, the official organ of the party, appears for the moment to be taking up a cautious attitude. The cold get a hold.

There has been some good-humoured banter on the Comfort the English demand and their Government grants. Certainly their baggage train is neither of the simplest nor of the lightest. The English soldier tries to carry on in war the comforts which make life pleasant in peace. But his practical commonsenses makes him stop at the right point. When it is possible he seeks to reduce privations, but if it is necessary he can abandon his comfort without regret, giving himself the Turks were able to keep up the attack on the Sucz Canal line without actually carrying it, they would still have accomplished everything that the Germans could desire, because this would be sufficient to stop the Canal for the purposes of trade. We might continue to hold Egypt, but we should be virtually in the position of Turkey holding the Dardanelles straits against the operations of a Power commanding the sea. Egypt as things are—and the fact can-his comfort without regret, giving himself the cold get a hold.

There has been some good-humoured banter on the English demand and their Government grants. Certainly their Government grants. Certainly their Government grants. Certainly their Government grants could desire, because this would be sufficient to stop the Canal for the purposes of trade. We might continue to hold Egypt, but we should be remained to the party and their Government grants. Certainly their Government grants. Certainly their Government grants could desire, because this would be sufficient to stop the Canal for the purposes of trade. We might enter the purposes of trade. We might enter the grant grants are grants as the property of t not be too often emphasised—is the weak spot in our system of Imperial defence by sea-power. Not until Palestine is in our possession can Egypt be regarded as safe. The chief consolation of the present situation is that one line of railway, which is the sole con-

count Reventlow and England.

Once more Count Reveitlow, in the columns of the Deutsche Tagesectiving, has found an opportunity of indulging in an outburst of angre against England. He quotes for, perhaps, the twentieth time, Hinderburg's saying to a war correspondent. We must not be individually and as solely to blame for the war. That England was solely to blame for the war what is a dadding that the matter over since then, for he explained after the matter over since then, for he explained after the matter over since then, for he explained after the matter over since then, for he explained after the matter over since the output the matter over since the country, since the England and adds with enthusasm:

This utterance of the Field-Marshal's is legand to incite and prepare for the war. That England acted as the serpent in this affair is clear enough to me, at any rate. Country explained after the war and the England acted as the serpent in this affair is clear enough to me, at any rate. That they are not only stuck it, although they suffered to remove the expression on the part of those responsible to take the considerably from sickness, but that at the end of a panishing period of the series of ours. They came to Europe and were thrown into the Western field at a moment when every man counted, when we were short of everything else:

This utterance of the Field-Marshal's is highly meritorious; more so, possibly, than the propose the part of the period of thick black the offensive against their enemy speaks volumes for the moral of these fine comrades the impression on the mind of the German who mi thrown into the Western field at a moment when every man counted, when we were short of troops as we were short of troops as we were short of everything else; and by the resistence they offered they helped in no small degree to keep back the invader from Calais. I could express the hope that General Wilcox has accompanied them to "another field," but I cannot pursue this wish without infringing the rules which govern those who write about the war. The part the Indians played at Neuve Chapelle has never been adequately told, and certainly not understood. Their record has been a particularly fine one, but it would have been not understood. Their record has been a particularly fine one, but it would have been cruelty to retain them in the Western field when it became possible to replace them with Northern troops. This has now been done, for, thanks to our growing numbers, we are able to put European troops in their places and release them for service where the climate and other conditions offer them greater scope.

—Mr. Edgar Wallace in the Birmingham Post.

The news of the Turkish attacks at Kut-el Amara has one or two points that deserve a word of comment. In the first place, when General Townshend retreated before great superiority of force to that place, it was strongly an abridged Bible.

The Evangelical Alliance proposes to bring out an abridged Bible for the use of soldiers. It is implied that there is a demand for Bibles, but that the editions usually published are too cumbersome to carry about; though it may be that the committee of the Evangelical Alliance think that the men who perpetrated the atrocities in Belgium, France, Poland, and Serbia stand in need of good counsel. The Tagliche Rundschau thus makes the announcement:—Goethe once said: "I for my part hold the Bible to be a beautiful and worthy book, for it was almost solely responsible for this content of the committee of the Evangelical Alliance think that the men who perpetrated the atrocities in Belgium, France, Poland, and Serbia stand in need of good counsel. The tragiche Rundschau thus makes the announcement:—Goethe once said: "I for my part hold the Bible to be a beautiful and worthy book, for it was almost solely responsible for this undue bitterness.

The news of the Turkish attacks at Kut-el Amara has one or two points that deserve a word of comment. In the first place, when General Junta deserve a word of comment. In the first place, when General Junta deserve a word of comment. In the first place, when the intertion of the tourist place, when dead to make though the was falling back on Sir John Nixon's main army, and one expected to hear the coefforts of the whole force. But the recent fighting at Kut is still reported as the work of Townshend's division. Where is the main body of Sir John Nixon's army? Another point is that one would like to know how the enemy came to fail her.—Colonel Mande in Ingenieus German Minefields.

I wonder if it is generally the tourist place, when General Junta description of the thought have cost him the though the one expected to that place, it was scrific

CONQUERED COLONY. 1

## BRITISH RULE IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

There is no danger of malaris, except in the marshy regions around the lakes, where serious operations are unlikely.

The despatch adds that food is cheap and plentiful.

# THE SPIN OF A COIN.

# SOLDIER'S STORY OF COMRADE'S

was calculated at not less than a quarter of a million a month. If, therefore, this rate could be maintained steadily, knowing the total number of Germans who might be made available as combatants, a rough guide to the time it would take to destroy all Germany's reactive gould be arrived at the difficulty. reserves could be arrived at; the difficulty only being to ensure that the rate was main-tained, and that the Germans were debarred only being to ensure that the rate was maintained, and that the Germans were debarred from adopting an attitude which would lessen materially this rate of diminution. That it was in the power of Germany to adopt such methods, and thus prolong the struggle, has now been made abundantly clear by local incidents along the front, and at this time we are in a better, position to gauge the difficulties that might have been created had the Germans, for instance, shortened their front by a bold retreat. It would have taken some courage to carry this into effect; still, it could have been done, and then they could have employed generally, instead of only locally, the many means of economising men in defence which we have encountered during the last twelve months. Fortunately for us, political necessity compelled them to hold, on to their forward position in the West, and thus they afforded General Joffre the apportunity of putting into practice his method of inciting the enemy to make fruitless attacks which have cost him quite as great numerical sacrifices as General Joffre ever counted upon. In the East they have played directly into Russia's hands by adopting methods which aimed at the acquisition of "material guarantees" with which to barter for peace when, as Germany fully foresaw even then, her resources for external aggression would begin to fail her.—Colonel Maude in The Standard.

# COMPULSORY SERVICE.

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE.

It has frequently been pointed out during the past few months, especially by American writers, says the Daily Telegraph, that we have a valuable precedent for the adoption of some form of compulsory military service in the experiences of the United States during the War of Secession, and in the current number of Blackwood's Magazine Mr. George Townsend Warner reveals to us how extremely apt that precedent is.

Under the provisions of the Act of March, 1863, all able-bodied citizens, and foreigners

German Headquarters Staff can send-armies to all the ends of Europe with astonnific flower ment is the tobacco of the British Government with minimum and the commisseurs in Salonian as the countries of the british of the tobacco of the British Government with the innear procession of which their Turkish and German with a dimirable in the countries of the british of the countries of the british Government in Salonian and Government with the innear procession of which their Turkish and German Perssistence of the procession of which their Turkish and German Perssistence of the procession of which their Turkish and German Perssistence of the procession of the Canada of the Can Index the provisions of a factor of the Actor of the Acto

commuted by a money payment was no fewer than 85,600, while 72,900, paid for substitutes, and the number who personally served was only 45,000.

LESSONS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

As to the conclusions which, in the present crisis, should be obtained from this story, men will draw them as they please; but to Mr. Warner, and, it may be added, to his readers generally, these, at any rate, seem clear Scarcely more than fifty year's ago a great State in the stress of war, in a time of failure at the front and discouragement and apathy behind, changed over from a voluntary to a compulsory system. This State was a democratic Anglo-Saxon State, and its Waterford Flat that was the village of Artemus Ward. It is "a nook among for table sleeply little place, whose homes cluster around a small tree-shadowed common." Mr. Johnson found it delightful in its quiet serenity. It was a much livelier place in Artemus Ward's day. Many emigrants passed through it then on their way to the West, and the stages were crowded with passengers in pursuit of business or pleasure.

Artemus Ward—Charles Farrar Browne was clear and its people are more imbued with the idea of personal liberty than any other in the world. It had to face a large body of hostile opinion among its citizens come of the way to the West, and the stages were crowded with passengers in pursuit of business or pleasure.

Artemus Ward—Charles Farrar Browne was large body of hostile opinion among its citizens, some of them sympathising with the enemy, and many of them hating the war. enemy, and many of them hating the war.

It is a country in which the Press has always exercised an extreme licence of criticism. It is a country where the central (U.S.A.) Government is unusually weak, and the local (State) Governments, customs, and feelings exceptionally strong. The country had always plumed itself on being an unmilitary State; and at the time that the measure of conscription was adopted, the Government had what we call a General Election not far ahead of it. In spite of all these difficulties, the change was made, and the war won. The effect of the change, however, was not to gather men by conscription, but to recreate voluntary enlist-

# THE LITERARY WORLD

ABOUT BOOKS AND. AUTHORS.

sturdy bravery; but meither Puritans nor Northerners were ready to make all the sacrifices that were required to end the war till they were compelled.

This earlier precedent is, of course, rather of historical interest than of practical application; but the history of conscription as applied to the American War is full of lessons both as regards methods worthy of imitation should compulsion in some form prove necessary with us to-day, and as to errors which must be avoided; and Mr. Warner traces the whole clearness. While in many directions there were striking similarities between the problems which confronted the effecteral Government and those with which we are faced to day, there are also some wide differences which must be taken into account in passing judgment on the apparently glaring mistakes into which President Lincoln's Administration fell.

AMERICAN SCHEME OF COMPULSION. Under the provisions of the Act of March, 1865, all able-bodied 'citizens, and foreigners' carrier's cart. Is there a weekly interary journal to-day that can boast such a proud lineage of illustrious contributors as Lamb, Landor, Hood, F. D. Maurice, John Sterling, Thomas Carlyle, Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, Douglas Jerrold, Mrs. Browning, and Faraday?

Constitution vests in the individual States is apparent from Mr. Warner's story, but has little bearing on the problem of the moment. The most serious defects of the scheme were that the conscript was allowed the privilege of the moment of the moment of the moment.

that the conscript was allowed the privilege of either furnishing an acceptable substitute or paying a commutation fee which excused him from liability under that particular draft.

How meagre were the direct results of this system of compulsion is clearly manifested in some. remarkable tables extracted by Mr. Warner from the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, issued in 1866. Even when amending Acts had been passed, abelishing all exemptions, except for physical and mental unfitness, and putting an end to commutation, the improvement was comparatively small. Thus, in four drafts between October, 1863, and December, 1864, the number of mendran drawn was 765,000. Of these 161,000 failed to report, 300,000 were exempted, and 200,000 were exempted and 200,000 were exempted and 200,000 were exempted, and 200,000 were exempted, and 200,000 were exempted by the appearance of a serge of the business of buying and selling what it means to live in an iovaded country. At the lingerie counter of a well known Paiss shop, the business of buying and selling what it means to live in an iovaded country. At the lingerie counter of a well known Paiss shop, the business of buying and selling what it means to live what it means to live in an iovaded country. At the lingerie counter of a well known Paiss shop, the business of buying and selling what it means to live what it means to live in an iovaded country. At the li

nd the number who personally served was nly 45,000.

AN EXPLANATION.

As Mr. Warner remarks, these figures seem ewilderingly and ludicrously bad. All this machinery to secure the personal service of the secure the secure the secure the personal service of the secure that the secure the secure the secure the secure the secure the secure that the secure the secure that the sec As Mr. Warner remarks, these figures seem bewilderingly and 'udicrously bad. All this machinery to secure the personal service of 45,000 men, or (counting substitutes), to reinforce the Army by 118,000 men! But there is an explanation which shows that if the direct results were almost insignificant the indirect gains were enormous. At the time the Act was passed volunteering had almost stopped. The North had responded to two great calls; the third had failed. Many were weary of the war, hopeless of success, ready

stopped. The North had responded to the great calls; the third had failed. Many were weary of the war, hopeless of success, ready to give way, willing to patch up a compromise peace. But the draft set volunteer enlistment going again. The reason why more men were not obtained by the draft is that they were not needed. They came in not because the draft compelled them, but from fear of the draft acting upon the whole people.

This is rendered clear by a suther table, which shows that the number of men acturally yielded during those fifteen months of compulsion was no less than 1.550,000.

In the South conscription was adopted in 1862.

Little is heard nowadays of Artemus Ward. By ways of New England "(Macmillan)—the author, Mr. Clifton Johnson, tells of a visit he paid not long ago to Waterford, Maine, the birthplace and boyhood home of the humorist. Mr. Johnson mentions that in spite of the fact that the country has been long settled, it retains something of "raw mildness:" There are several Waterfords, and it is Waterford Flat that was the village of Artemus Ward. It is "a nook among settled to the country has been long settled, it retains something of "raw mildness:" There are several Waterfords, and it is Waterford Flat that was the village of Artemus Ward. It is "a nook among

Artemus Ward—Charles Farrar Browne was his real name—died in 1867, and people can still be found in his native village who remember him distinctly. After he had left Waterford and became famous he usually returned every year to spend the summer with his mother. By and bye he bought a house near New York, at Yonkers, and invited his mother to go and visit him. "Charlie," she said, "if I do go sometimes, how shall I know your house!" "Oh, you'll know it by the cupela and the mortgage that are on it." When he got to be well known as a lecturer, he had full houses and a large income, but he spent his money freely. A beautiful gold chain which the miners in California gave him was, he said, so heavy that he only wore it in the afternoon! The home of the humorist's mother, now called Wheelbarrow Farm, is owned by a woman relative, who said he was rather inclined towards a gay life. "He was tall, slim, and bony, and he easily assumed on the platform a manner that was awkward and made him appear a sort of green-looking. But if you met him you found him genial, courteous, and charming, and his talk full of witty nonsense. He was droll not only in what he said, but in his manner." It was claimed for him that he was the only person who could make everyone laugh in an England, and in his will, which was dated about two weeks previously, he desired that his body might be buried at Waterford, Maine. That wish was carried out.

SATURDAY'S SHIPPING REPORT:

Coastwise Arrivals—Ss. South Stack. ss. Slieve Bawn, ss. Greenore, ss. Snowdon, from Holyhead, with goods; ss. Blackrock, from Liverpool, with goods; ss. Magpie, from Glasgow, with goods; ss. Brier, from Heysham, with goods, ss. Greenore, for Helyhead, with goods; ss. Blackrock, for Liverpool, with goods; ss. Magpie, for Glasgow, with goods; ss. Brier, for Heysham, with goods; ss. Magpie, for Glasgow, with goods; ss. Brier, for Heysham, with goods; ss. Chareisland, for Manchester, with porter.

## BRUSSELS OFFICIAL'S ESCAPE. ---

LIFE UNDER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

A young Belgian has succeeded in evading A young Belgian has succeeded in evading the vigilance of the German frontier guards and escaping to England, via Holland. He has been spending a day or two of leave with Mr. A. F. L. Hepton, at Harrogate, préparatory to leaving for France to join the Belgian Ariller.

The Belgian visitor, whose name for obvious reasons must not be mentioned, succeeded in escaping from Belgium a fortnight ago last Sunday. The party had no great difficulty in crossing the guarded frontier zone. They, of course, had to dodge the searchlights and the sentries, but they were well guided, and got through without challenge. Holland was reached as day yas breaking. Holland was reached as day yas breaking. The Dutch soldiers at the first post welcomed them with great enthusiasm, and even went so far as to attempt a Dutch version of "Tipperary" in their honour. Throughout Holland, indeed a they were treated with the utmost kindness by the private soldiers and the peasantry, who are, wholeheartedly in sympathy with their stricken neighbours.

With regard to life in Brussels under the German occupation. Monsieur X, states that

ENTHUSIASM OF THE

NATIVES.

According to advices received from Souththe control of the contro the population have settled down to an attitude of contemptuous indifference towards the invaders. "We laugh at the Germans." he said. "We are not, as you know, a very docile people. Though we get fresh regulations made every day we do not take much notice of them. In fact, no person is considered smart nowadays who has not been to see the contempt of the contempt.

tired of telling the Bruxellois that treacherons English have been bomb the Flemish coast towns. As a result of versation with German officers and sold Monsieur X. says that the Brussels garri quire, whatever it may be, refuses to he shall be deprived of all share in a rican and other relief funds. have done a great work, and in the capital now there is no lack of food. and eggs are very dear, but prices for other commodities are about the same las in Eng-

Then the sergeant gave a word of command the soldiers saluted, and were marched and each one sure that his Christmas would not be unremembered.

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